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NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS DIGEST

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INTRODUCTION

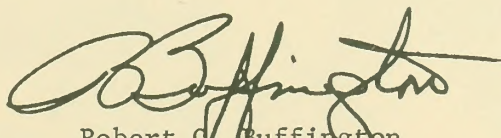
Through the State Office in Phoenix and four District Offices, the Bureau of Land Management administers some 12½-million acres of land in Arizona -- or nearly one-sixth of the State's total area. These National Resource Lands, formerly called "public lands," range from tree-covered mountains in the Arizona Strip District to grassy rangelands in the Safford District, from scenic deserts in the Pheonix District to Colorado River waters in the Yuma District. They contain some of Arizona's most spectacular desert, mountain, and canyon scenery, and are enjoyed each year by thousands of Arizona residents and visitors who hunt, fish, or camp upon them.

National Resource Lands (NRL) in Arizona are also storehouses of valuable minerals, water, wildlife, grazing forage, and other resources. Many contain historical artifacts of our State's Indian heritage. The NRL return significant income to the State from oil and gas leases, grazing licenses and leases, and the sale of minerals and other raw materials.

Once an agency almost totally concerned with grazing and minerals management, the BLM today is a true "multiple-use" manager of its lands -- developing land-use programs for recreational activities, energy resources, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, watershed, and others. The potential environmental impacts of proposed actions are now given full consideration, and long-term land-use planning is a basic part of BLM operations.

Since the formation of the BLM in 1946, Arizona's mushrooming growth has placed new demands upon the Bureau. No longer just a caretaker of the public domain, BLM now actively manages its lands to achieve the maximum benefit for man and his environment. To encourage citizen participation in its decision-making process, Arizona BLM utilizes citizen advisory boards at the state and district levels, and schedules public meetings on many specific issues affecting the National Resource Lands. To foster greater public awareness and understanding of its management philosophies, programs, and goals, Arizona BLM publishes a number of brochures and maps.

This booklet is designed to provide information about the Bureau's organization, programs, and role within the State of Arizona. If you have a question or are interested in a particular aspect of the National Resource Lands, phone or write us. BLM personnel in the State Office or in one of the four District Offices will be happy to assist you -- after all, the National Resource Lands are your lands.



Robert C. Buffington
State Director



THE NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

HISTORY OF THE LANDS: HISTORY OF THE NATION

The history of the public lands is essentially the history of the nation. The Continental Congress, immediately following the Revolution, found itself faced with a tremendous debt and a very restless people. It looked at the territorial lands of the original 13 states as a solution to these basic national problems. With a great deal of legislative "arm twisting," it persuaded the original states to give most of their lands -- 237 million acres -- to the government.

In 1785, the Congress passed the Land Ordinance Act to sell these public lands as a source of revenue. To know what they were selling, Congressmen developed the rectangular survey system, the predecessor of our cadastral survey. Two years later, they introduced a system of territorial government, including provisions for admitting new states to the Union. This was the embryo of public land policy, and its effects are evident today.

Upon admission, the public domain state waived all claim to the Federal lands within its boundaries. The administration of these land sales was given to the Board of Treasury because it was the only agency in government authorized to handle money.

In 1800, four local land offices were established in the Ohio territory. Twelve years later, the General Land Office was established, organizing the first system of land management. The United States had begun its great land acquisition program in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase, consisting of 500 million acres of western wilderness known as the Northwest Territory. Lewis and Clark soon made exploration history in these lands.

In the next fifty years, our country expanded westward to the Pacific until 1.4 billion acres had been acquired. The land acquisition period ended with the purchase of Alaska in 1867, making a total of 1.8 billion acres. This was the original "public domain," belonging to all the American people. It covered three-fourths of the continental United States and all of Alaska. The 1.8 billion acres involved a total cost of slightly more than \$85 million. Never in the history of the world had there been such a tremendously large land acquisition.

As soon as new areas of public lands were acquired, they were surveyed and plats were sent to the nearest district land office for land sales. The push to sell land was intended to be a fund-raising program. To make it work, a liberal credit system was adopted. People could acquire the land cheaply with very little down payment. The intention was to get land onto the tax rolls so that money would flow into the Treasury.

The very liberal credit system soon became controversial. This was the period of the land agents, promoters, and speculators who were "fast buck artists," given to fraud and deceit -- and the settlers themselves were of course made up of many different sorts. The early, adventurous pioneer came long before the surveys. He was the "squatter" who just went West, found a piece of land and "set down," without any semblance of title. Later on, usually after encountering trouble of some sort, he would move on.

There was also a transient type who would purchase, move on, purchase again, and move on again. Then there was the serious settler who would settle down, make a home, and farm the land. In addition to the settlers, there were merchants -- the storekeeper and the saloon owner.

The land office was the social and business center, as well as the center of controversy which resulted from such a system. It was within this period that the famous phrase, "doing a land office business," evolved.

In 1890, at the peak of this great land-transfer business, there were 123 land offices. Today, we have 12. The sale of public lands was never a significant source of revenue.

In 1820, the credit system was abolished in favor of a strong settlement policy. Sale by public auction was still permitted, and lands unsold at public auction could be sold for the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. Following was a period of land grants to people, agencies, and institutions. States received over 200 million acres. Schools were recipients of many of the land grants, most of them by special legislation. Individuals, including corporations, received large land grants for the construction of wagon roads and levies. In 1850 came the great settlement drive through railroad land grants. Seventy different railroads received land grants involving about 95 million acres. Northern Pacific received the greatest grant -- 90 million acres.

The start of the railroad grants coincided with the establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1849. The following year, the first form of management on the public lands was established with the assignment of special agents in the western regions to prevent trespass and protect forests from illegal timber cutting.

The railroad land grants continued to be made until the turn of the century, followed by the first great conservation movement in the United States. This consisted of the establishment of many reservations and withdrawals of land from entry.

In 1872, land was set aside for Yellowstone, the first National Park. Immediately following the turn of the century, the forest reserves were set aside. In 1906, the administration of these lands was transferred from Interior to the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

This was a time when large amounts of land were set aside for monuments, wildlife, rights-of-way, and -- later -- for military use.

Little consideration was given to the disposition of minerals until 1847, when Congress authorized the sale of mineral lands. After the California gold rush, legislation recognized the discoverer of minerals as being legally entitled to the mineral and to the land upon payment of \$2.50 per acre (placer) or \$5.00 per acre (lode).

The Mining Act of 1872 gave the big boost to mining. The Act recognized the value of mineral resources on public lands and encouraged their exploitation and development. The law made it relatively easy to give carte blanche exploration and development rights. The Act also provided for passage of land title to a miner who showed his mining claim was valid and whose survey plat was approved.

In 1920, the Mineral Leasing Act was passed, providing for leasing of oil and gas, sulphur, sodium, and potassium rights. Locatable minerals -- including the so-called "hard rock" minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, and gold -- were still governed by the Mining Act of 1872.

Another great change in the United States settlement policy was the Homesteading Act of 1862, which provided for the grant of 160 acres to a person who would take land, farm it, and live on it for five years. Toward the end of the century, there was little good farm land left. The need to expand homesteads became evident, and the size was increased to 320 acres. In 1916, when most lands suitable for farming had been homesteaded, the Stock Raising Homestead Act was passed, raising the acreage which could be applied for to 640 acres. This was intended to get land into private ownership which was suitable for the raising of livestock, but not for farming.

The Stock Raising Homestead Act was also important because it reserved all minerals on such lands to the United States, firmly establishing separation of surface and non-surface ownership. In 1910, known mineral resources had been reserved and patented. In 1914, similar reservations of oil and gas had been made. Some 62.8 million acres of homesteaded land have had the minerals reserved in part. Of that amount, 39.2 million acres of Stock Raising Act homestead land had all minerals reserved. There were

several other Acts developed to facilitate homesteading and land transfer.

Early use of resource lands in the Western states is associated with grazing. The famous Texas trail herds brought hundreds of thousands of cattle into the Great Plains between 1865 and 1890. Around 1870, the large cattle ranches were established, and by 1890, most of the open range was in full use by domestic livestock.

The coming of the railroads in the early 1880's brought a great influx of settlers which continued until the First World War. The open range was homesteaded rapidly, and cattlemen were crowded to the point of resisting further encroachment by force. With the homesteader came fencing, and the wide open spaces were gone forever.

The cattlemen sought to control the range by acquiring the limited areas of meadowland and the better watering places. Competition was intensified with the coming of the sheepmen, who also acquired strategic footholds by corralling the water, and in some areas by acquiring portions of railroad land grants made up of alternating sections of land. The results were the notorious sheep and cattle wars.

The cutthroat, competitive grazing hurt forage and the land. Forage plants became weakened under the extremely heavy use, and in some areas vegetation became so sparse that erosion problems arose. Stockmen who realized the folly were powerless to stop it.

Stockmen were nearly unanimous on one point -- that they wanted to achieve stability in the livestock industry. They wanted forage to be protected from trespass.

By the 1920's and 1930's, the agitation for Federal control had become intense, and several bills protecting the range had been introduced in Congress. Some efforts were made: some grazing land, for instance, was transferred to the National Forests. A special act of Congress in 1928 provided for the creation of the cooperative Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing District in Montana. Rivalry sprang up between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture as to who should have jurisdiction over the public lands.

That question was settled on June 28, 1934, by passage of the Taylor Grazing Act -- providing for administrative control of the public domain by the Department of the Interior and for the creation of grazing districts.

This Act still stands as a great conservation landmark. For the first time in American land history, authority was given to classify land according to its best use and to reject applications for other uses. Homesteading was still allowed for entries up to 320 acres of land that were considered most suitable for agricultural crops with irrigation. Authority to make land exchanges with states and private individuals was provided in order to consolidate Federal lands into more compact blocks.

The Act also provided for transfer of lands from grazing districts to National Forests, and vice versa, when more effective administration would result, and for the sale of isolated tracts of land. Conservation and propagation of wildlife was provided for, with the right to hunt and fish within the grazing districts preserved. Provisions were made for erosion and flood control, water development, and general improvement of lands. The Taylor Grazing Act was a multiple-use bill in spite of its name.

General meetings were held throughout the West by Interior Department representatives to explain the provisions of the new Taylor Grazing Act to stockmen.

Public hearings were announced in the states to consider the establishment of grazing districts. Publication of such notice withdrew all public lands within the exterior boundaries of such grazing districts from all forms of entry or settlement.

Ferrington Carpenter was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to administer the new law, and his organization was initially staffed with 17 men drawn from the Geological Survey, General Land Office, and Forest Service.

Carpenter was a lawyer and stockman in the Yampa Valley of Colorado when he took on the job of organizing 80 million acres of public domain into grazing districts. Grazing districts later encompassed 142 million acres.

He held his first meeting with stockmen at Grand Junction, Colorado. Exhibiting characteristic candor, he told the stockmen that he'd been sent to organize their business, and if they wanted it done right they'd lend a hand. With that, he laid the groundwork for the Bureau's advisory board system.

Public participation in planning and decision-making of government agencies is well established now, but it was an innovation when the grazing district boards were established over 40 years ago. The work of those early boards over the years has been the model upon which we have built our present system of advisory boards as the cornerstone of our public participation program.

Closely following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act was passage of the O&C Revested Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands Act of 1937, reconveying to the government 2.6 million acres of land grants, including some of the world's finest virgin stands of commercial saw timber. The Act provided for management of these lands under the principles of sustained yield. Their management under the BLM has been a model, and today there is an allowable annual cut of 1 billion board feet.

Another resource management highlight was the Material Sales Act of 1947, allowing vegetative products on the public domain to be sold for the first time. This was particularly important to sales of timber, which heretofore were limited to dead and down trees. The forests could now be managed under the principles of sustained yield. Certain named minerals such as sand and gravel were removed from definition as locatable minerals under the Minerals Act of 1872 and declared to be saleable.

The General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined to form the Bureau of Land Management in 1946. The Bureau was charged with merging the philosophies of land disposition and resource management. Since that time, there has been a virtual revolution in land management. Impetus for multiple-use management of these lands came with passage of the Classification and Multiple-Use Act of 1964, requiring BLM to take a close look at all the lands and their resources, and to classify them for disposal or retention under Federal ownership and multiple-use management.

Today, the BLM manages over 450 million acres of public land -- now termed National Resource Land -- in 23 states. With its varied activities, BLM is the nation's largest, most important land manager and is a major producer of revenue.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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District Offices

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>District Manager</u>
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SAFFORD DISTRICT	1707 Thatcher Blvd. Safford, Arizona 85546	(602) 428-1100	William S. Earp
YUMA DISTRICT	2450 Fourth Avenue Yuma, Arizona 85364	(602) 726-2612	H. Max Bruce

BLM DIVISIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Planning Coordination Staff

The Planning Coordination Staff coordinates and directs the development of long-range comprehensive program plans for the National Resource Lands and all related resources. PCS provides guidance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system; insures consideration of environmental protection and enhancement by all activities; and cooperates with the planning staffs of other Federal, State, and local agencies, and provides for consideration of their activities in Bureau planning.

Public Affairs Staff

The Public Affairs Staff provides information in response to public and media inquiries, and performs information and education activities as necessary for public understanding of the Bureau's land and resource management programs. PA also produces publications, presentations, displays, and other graphic aids for both public and internal use.

Division of Technical Services

The Division of Technical Services provides technical support and advice, as well as developing programs, in engineering design and construction, cartography; cadastral survey; safety; electronic communications; fire control; trespass; road, trail, and structural improvement maintenance; access; land and mineral appraisal; lands and minerals operations; and mineral examination activities.

Division of Resources

The Division of Resources serves as the principal staff for all resource functions, activities, and related ecological matters. It is responsible for maintaining optimum multiple-use land management programs with full consideration for environmental protection and enhancement. The Resources Division is responsible for providing State and District offices with professional guidance, training, counseling, and other assistance in all resource disciplines -- including forestry, wildlife, range, watershed, recreation, lands, minerals, and surface protection.

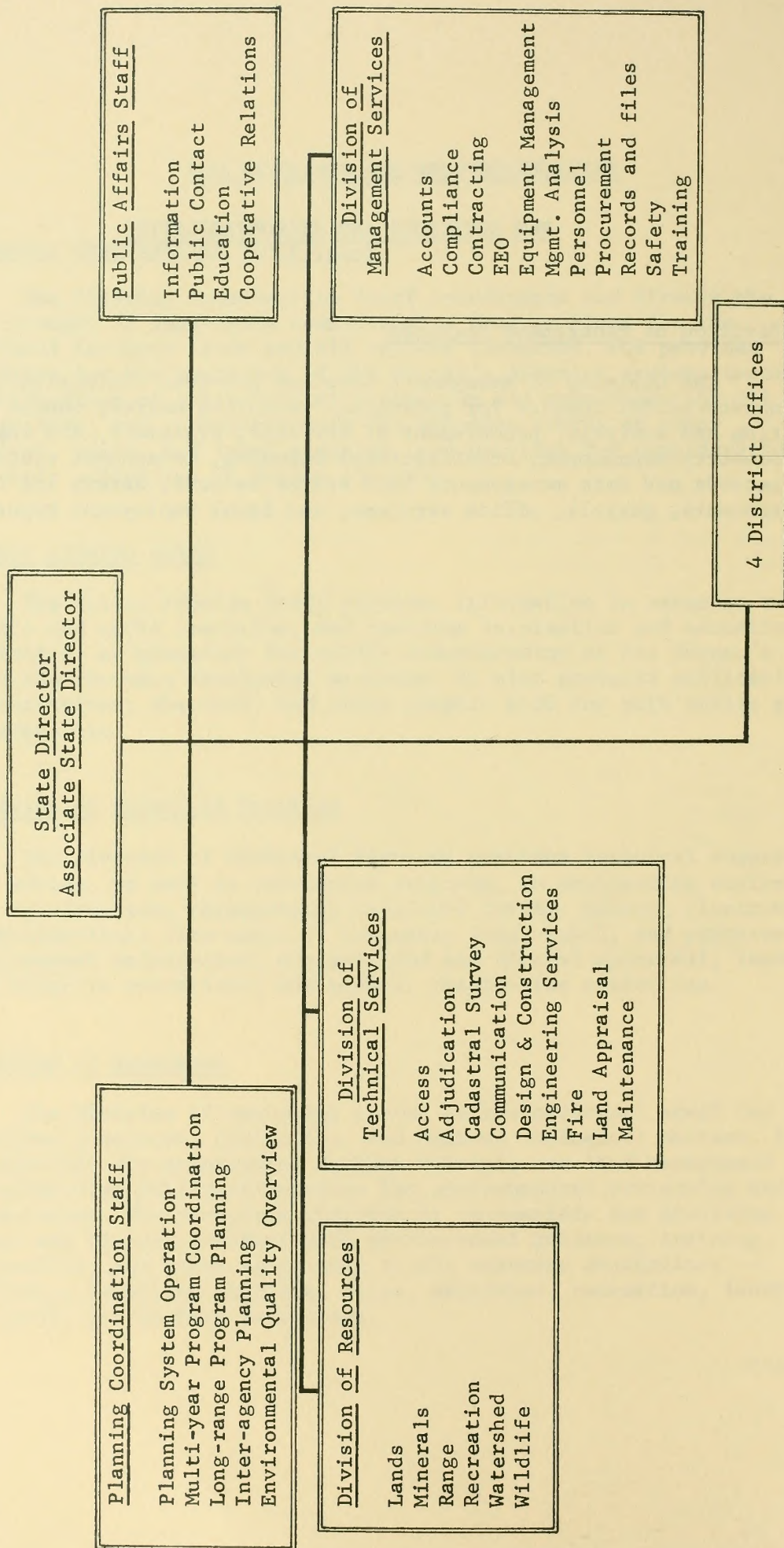
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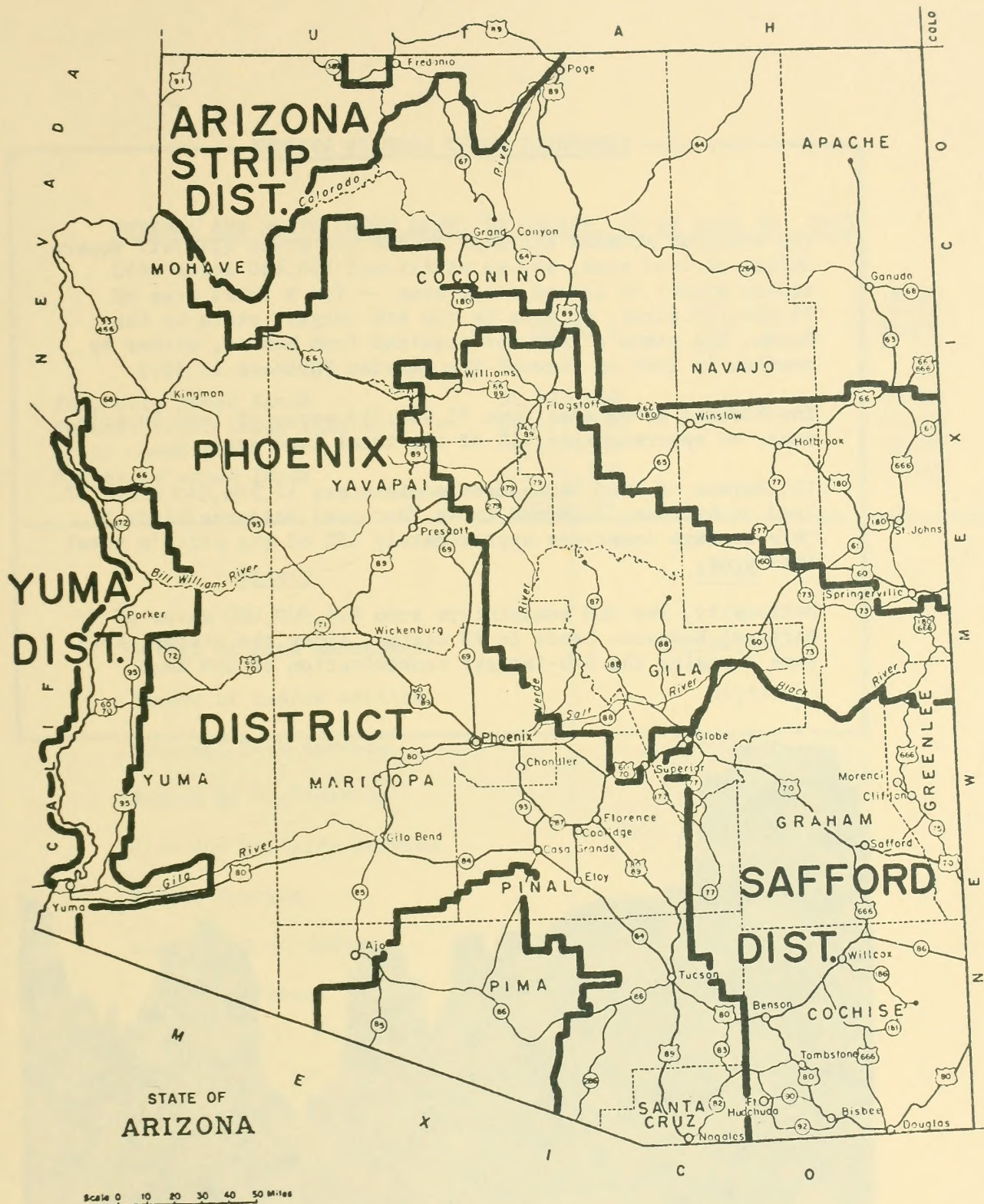
BLM DIVISIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
(cont.)

Division of Management Services

The Division of Management Services provides administrative and non-technical support for personnel, incentive awards, budget preparation and analysis, procurement of services, equipment, and supplies, property management, organizational planning, management systems, records and data management, land status records, safety and training, accounts, payroll, office services, and Equal Employment Opportunities.

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Arizona Strip District
Bureau of Land Management
196 E. Tabernacle
P. O. Box 250
St. George, Utah 84770

Phoenix District
Bureau of Land Management
2929 West Clarendon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85017

Safford District
Bureau of Land Management
1707 Thatcher Blvd.
Safford, Arizona 85546

Yuma District
Bureau of Land Management
2450 Fourth Avenue
Yuma, Arizona 85364

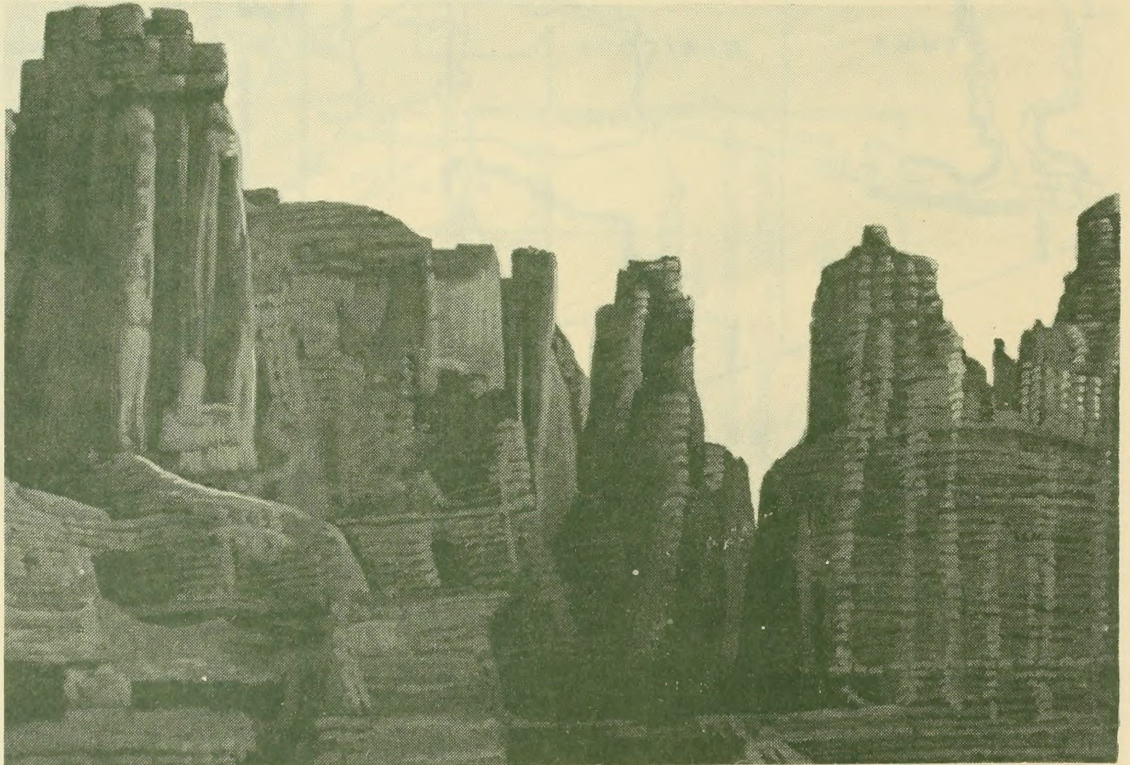
FEDERALLY-OWNED LAND IN ARIZONA

The state of Arizona contains 72,586,880 acres (113,417 square miles) of land area, and an additional 314,880 acres (492 square miles) of inland water area -- for a total area of 72,901,760 acres. Arizona is the 6th-largest state in the Union. The state's land was acquired from Mexico, either by cession in 1848 or through the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

The Federal government owns 31,934,019 acres of land in Arizona, or approximately 44% of the total land surface.

The Bureau of Land Management administers 12,596,043 acres of land in Arizona, referred to as "National Resource Lands." This acreage comprises approximately 17% of the state's total land area.

Nationally, the BLM administers some 474,000,000 acres of National Resource Lands in 23 states. Among the states, Arizona contains the 8th-largest concentration of BLM land.



FEDERAL AND STATE OWNED LAND, BY AGENCY, AS OF JUNE 30, 1973

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Federally owned lands	31,633,000	43.52
Federal trust lands (Indian)	19,427,000	26.73
State owned lands	8,857,000	12.18
Privately owned lands	12,771,100	17.57
	72,688,100	

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Bureau of Land Management	12,586,620
Bureau of Indian Affairs	90,428
National Park Service	1,603,389
Bureau of Reclamation	1,059,970
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,537,201
Forest Service	11,434,616
Department of Defense	
Air Force	2,582,143
Army	2,258,811
Navy	2,403
Corps of Engineers	33,643

LANDS IN ARIZONA UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT*

*All figures are given in acres

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vacant public lands</u> ¹		<u>Reserved lands</u> ²		<u>Unperfected³ entries pending</u>	<u>Grand total</u>
	<u>Outside Grazing Districts</u>	<u>Within Grazing Districts</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>LU</u>	<u>Other</u>	
1973	1,664,064	9,918,531	11,582,595	37,072	966,777	12,586,604
1974	1,661,029	9,935,155	11,596,184	37,072	966,897	12,600,633
1975	1,656,465	9,935,129	11,591,594	37,072	966,897	12,596,043

¹Vacant public lands are national resource lands which are not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose. A grazing district is an administrative subdivision of the range lands under the jurisdiction of BLM, established pursuant to Section 3 of the 1934 Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of forage resources.

²Reserved lands are Federal lands which are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program, and which are therefore generally not subject to the operation of all the public land laws. LU refers to "Land Utilization Project" lands, which were purchased by the Federal government under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and subsequently transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, where they are administered by the BLM.

³Unperfected entries pending are applications, generally for homestead or desert land entry, which require further compliance with the public land laws by the party making the application, or which are pending final action by the Department of the Interior.

LANDS IN ARIZONA UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BY ARIZONA COUNTY**

*All figures are given in acres

<u>County</u>	<u>Vacant public lands</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Reserved lands</u>		<u>Unperfected entries pending</u>	<u>Grand total</u>
	<u>Outside Grazing Districts</u>	<u>Within Grazing Districts</u>		<u>LU</u>	<u>Other</u>		
APACHE	135,279	--	135,279	--	800	--	136,079
COCHISE	111,300	204,664	315,964	31,425	--	--	347,389
COCONINO	19,216	562,523	581,739	--	11,761	--	593,500
GILA	54,125	--	54,125	--	40	--	54,165
GRAHAM	23,646	700,894	724,540	5,512	--	--	730,052
GREENLEE	--	192,444	192,444	135	280	--	192,859
MARICOPA	113,655	1,675,063	1,788,718	--	44,479	--	1,833,197
MOHAVE	--	4,178,072	4,178,072	--	833,010	--	5,011,082
NAVAJO	51,106	--	51,106	--	32,227	--	83,333
PIMA	194,328	174,811	369,139	--	40	--	369,179
PINAL	347,048	71,137	418,185	--	1,400	--	419,585
SANTA CRUZ	165	--	165	--	220	--	385
YAVAPAI	249,728	188,920	438,648	--	33,345	--	471,993
YUMA	356,869	1,986,601	2,343,470	--	9,295	480	2,353,245

GRANTS TO THE STATE

* All figures are in acres

<u>Year</u>	<u>Common schools</u>	<u>Other schools</u>	<u>Other institu- tions</u>	<u>Other purposes</u>	<u>Total</u>
1803-1974 inclusive	8,093,156	849,197	500,000	1,101,400	10,543,753
1975	none	--	--	--	

Note: Arizona ranks second among all states in acreage granted for common schools; fourth in acreage granted for other schools; fifth in acreage granted for other institutions; and eighth in total acreage granted.

*
GRANT LANDS CONFIRMED TO STATE

<u>Year</u>	<u>School land indemnity</u>	<u>Swamp grants</u>	<u>Other grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	23,854.54	--	40.00	23,894.54
1967	45,292.77	--	694.36	45,987.13
1968	171,132.49	--	--	171,132.49
1969	196,256.00	--	--	196,256.00
1970	61,936.00	--	--	61,936.00
1971	14,500.06	--	--	14,500.06
1972	9,751.94	--	--	9,751.94
1973	11,097.70	--	578.42	11,676.12
1974	4,798.28	--	--	4,798.28
1975	--	--	--	--

GRANTS TO RAILROADS*

1850-1974
inclusive 7,790,128.85

1975 none

*All figures are given in acres

A hiker with a backpack is seen from behind, walking up a rocky, uneven trail. In the background, there are rugged mountains under a hazy, yellowish sky. The overall tone of the image is warm and slightly desaturated.

MULTIPLE • USE MANAGEMENT

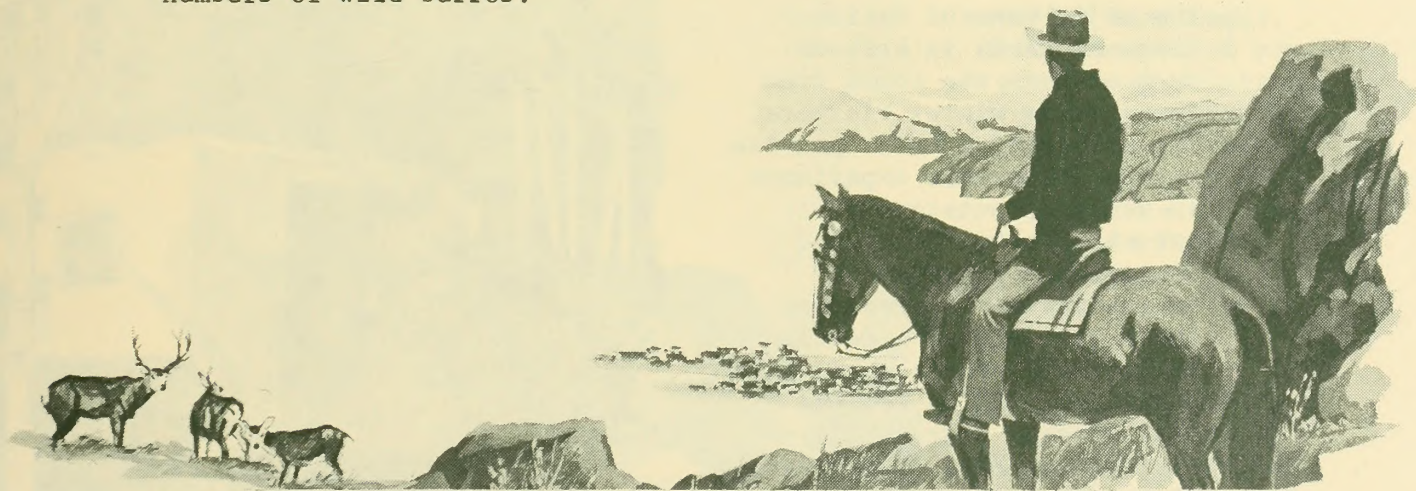
AN OVERVIEW OF BLM'S MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT
OF NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS IN ARIZONA

BLM is dedicated to a policy of multiple-use management on National Resource Lands in Arizona. A given area of land may be chiefly valuable for the forage it provides for grazing livestock . . . for watershed . . . for significant mineral deposits or potential energy sources it may contain . . . for items of historical or archaeological importance located upon it which must be protected . . . for recreational use . . . or for a combination of these or other resource values. It is the Bureau's responsibility that the lands it administers be used in the best combination for the nation's continued growth and the improvement of man's environment.

The list below provides a brief look at some of the significant uses of National Resource Lands in Arizona.

RANGE

Arizona's four BLM District Offices administer some 12½-million acres of National Resource Land in Arizona -- most of which produce forage for livestock and wildlife. Approximately 100,000 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep graze BLM range under lease in Arizona each year. Western Arizona rangelands are also shared by significant numbers of wild burros.



WATERSHED

Average rainfall on National Resource Lands in Arizona is less than ten inches annually. Most desert moisture comes in sudden downpours, and the potential for damaging flash floods is high. Watershed programs are aimed at combating erosion and controlling runoff.

Resource Conservation Areas in the state demonstrate how proper water management can improve habitat for all uses. Over 80 detention dams, 200 miles of dikes, and numerous contour-furrowing projects enhance National Resource Lands in Arizona.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Over 234,000 acres of National Resource Land in Arizona have been reseeded to control erosion and produce forage for livestock and wildlife. Soil inventories provide a valuable guide for future land use. Soil conservation also includes nearly 2,500 acres of fire rehabilitation work completed by Arizona BLM each year.

MINERALS

Mining is a major factor in Arizona's economy, with 64% of the nation's copper mined in the state. Other hard-rock minerals are also mined in significant quantities. BLM administers mineral leasing on over half of the 73-million acres of land in Arizona.

RECREATION

Desert recreation is one of the major uses of National Resource Lands in Arizona. Much of this use comes from the state's winter visitors. Three Primitive Areas provide a true wilderness experience in areas of outstanding natural beauty. Developed campgrounds provide for intensive recreational use in several areas -- particularly in the Phoenix and Yuma Districts. BLM in Arizona also manages over 4-million visitor-use days of recreation along the Colorado River each year.



ENVIRONMENT

Important environmental concerns on National Resource Lands in Arizona include management of Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use, and protection of historical artifacts of the state's Indian heritage. To assess the potential impacts of land-use programs upon the environment, BLM completes thorough Environmental Impact Analyses on proposals affecting the National Resource Lands.

ENERGY

BLM is helping to meet the nation's critical need for energy sources. National Resource Lands in Arizona are leased for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration, while powerline corridors transmit electric power from coal-fired generators to consumers across many National Resource Lands.

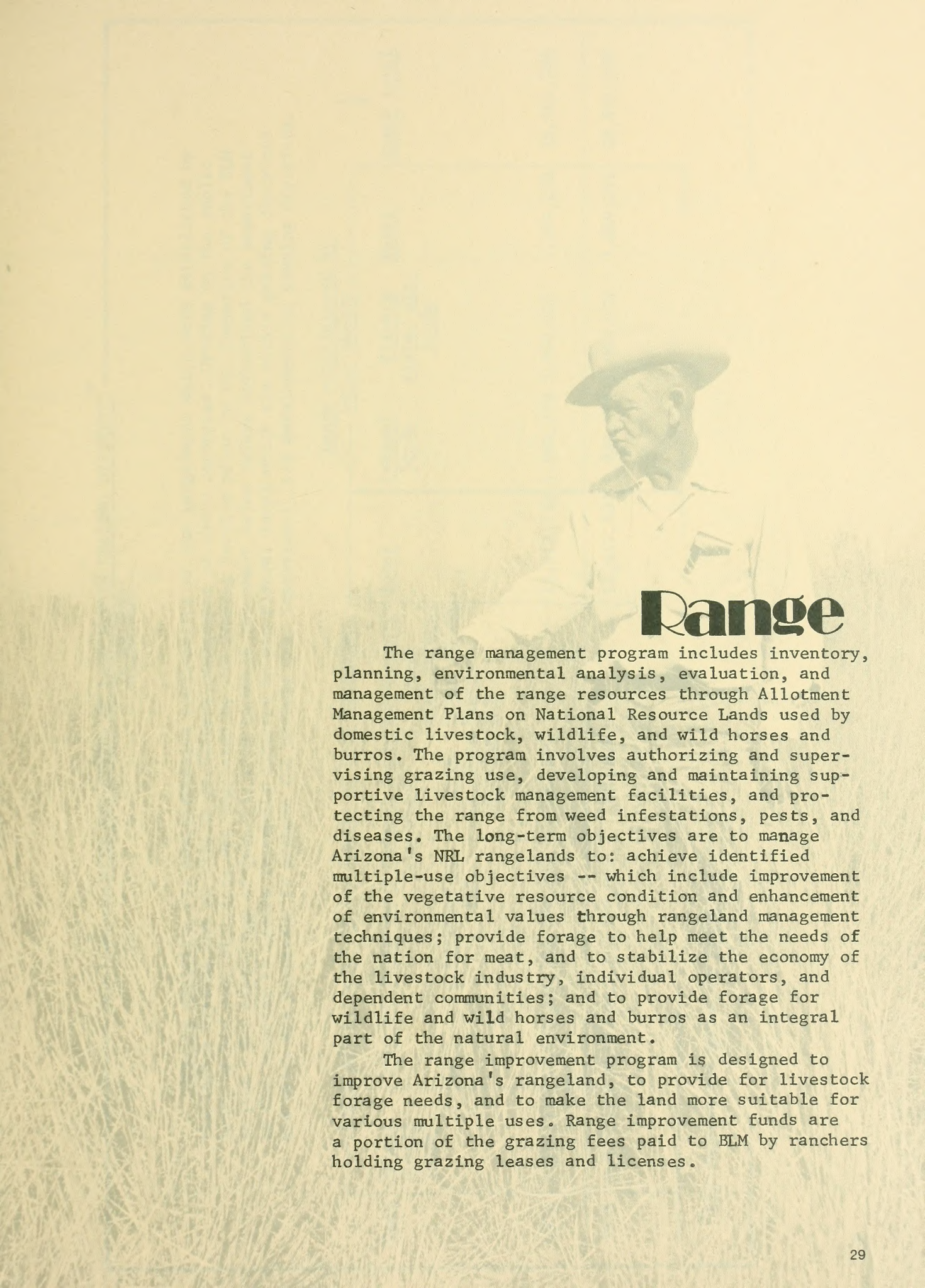
WILDLIFE

Many unique desert and mountain wildlife species inhabit Arizona's National Resource Lands, including over 80% of the state's desert bighorn sheep. BLM wildlife programs help restore and preserve wildlife habitat, often in cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Joint management programs have reintroduced pronghorn antelope to the Arizona Strip, and have preserved the nation's finest whitewing dove nesting habitat in the Gila River "Green Belt"

Resource Conservation Area. Endangered species such as the Yuma Clapper Rail are also carefully protected.





Range

The range management program includes inventory, planning, environmental analysis, evaluation, and management of the range resources through Allotment Management Plans on National Resource Lands used by domestic livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros. The program involves authorizing and supervising grazing use, developing and maintaining supportive livestock management facilities, and protecting the range from weed infestations, pests, and diseases. The long-term objectives are to manage Arizona's NRL rangelands to: achieve identified multiple-use objectives -- which include improvement of the vegetative resource condition and enhancement of environmental values through rangeland management techniques; provide forage to help meet the needs of the nation for meat, and to stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual operators, and dependent communities; and to provide forage for wildlife and wild horses and burros as an integral part of the natural environment.

The range improvement program is designed to improve Arizona's rangeland, to provide for livestock forage needs, and to make the land more suitable for various multiple uses. Range improvement funds are a portion of the grazing fees paid to BLM by ranchers holding grazing leases and licenses.

*
AREA AND STATUS OF LAND WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICTS =
IN ARIZONA

Grazing districts are administrative subdivisions of the rangelands which were established by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to facilitate management of their resources. Grazing on the public lands within such districts was regulated by the Grazing Service prior to the formation of the BLM in 1946. The Pierce Act of June 23, 1938 to which the chart below refers authorized the Department of the Interior to secure leasehold interest in non-Federal lands which are within grazing districts and which are necessary to promote the orderly use, improvement, and development of grazing districts.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management</u>						<u>Lands administered by other owners</u>			<u>Grand total</u>		
	<u>Vacant public lands</u>	<u>Reserved lands</u>	<u>Other Federal lands from which</u>	<u>Non-Federal lands administered</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Federal lands</u>	<u>Private state, etc. lands</u>	<u>Total</u>				
			<u>LU</u>	<u>Fees to BLM</u>	<u>Fees to other agencies</u>	<u>Under Pierce Act</u>						
1974	9,935,155	37,072	865,752	794,665	284,889	--	--	11,917,533	1,988,979	5,060,253	7,049,232	18,966,765
1975	9,935,129	37,072	865,752	794,665	284,889	--	--	11,917,507	1,988,979	5,060,273	7,049,252	18,966,759

*All figures are given in acres

AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS

In the chart below, animal units refers to the standard unit of measurement for range livestock, which is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, or five goats, all over six months of age. An animal unit month, generally abbreviated as AUM, is the standard unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; it is also a unit of measurement of grazing privileges which represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animal Units</u>	<u>Animal Unit Months</u>
1966	156,232	807,176
1967	151,816	711,128
1968	137,365	723,273
1969	108,756	644,285
1970	95,050	593,236
1971	81,971	517,337
1972	89,271	563,229
1973	86,008	556,631
1974	76,912	517,346
1975	70,793	471,440

GRAZING AUTHORIZATIONS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS

A grazing authorization is a permit which authorizes the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area within grazing district lands during specified seasons each year. Free-use licenses, referred to below, are issued only for livestock kept for domestic purposes whose products are consumed or whose work is directly and exclusively used by the family of the applicant, provided also that such free-use livestock will be grazed in the immediate vicinity of the applicant's place of residence. A crossing permit is issued only for livestock crossing Federal range for proper and lawful purposes. Exchange-of-use agreements are agreements between ranchers having control over non-Federal lands interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with the surrounding Federal range for Bureau control and management of grazing on these non-Federal lands.

<u>Year & Type</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Sheep and goats</u>	<u>Total</u>
REGULAR PERMITS				
1975	495	1	1	497
FREE-USE LICENSES				
1975	2	--	--	2
CROSSING & TRAILING PERMITS				
1975	--	--	--	--
EXCHANGE - OF -USE AGREEMENTS				
1975	2	--	--	2

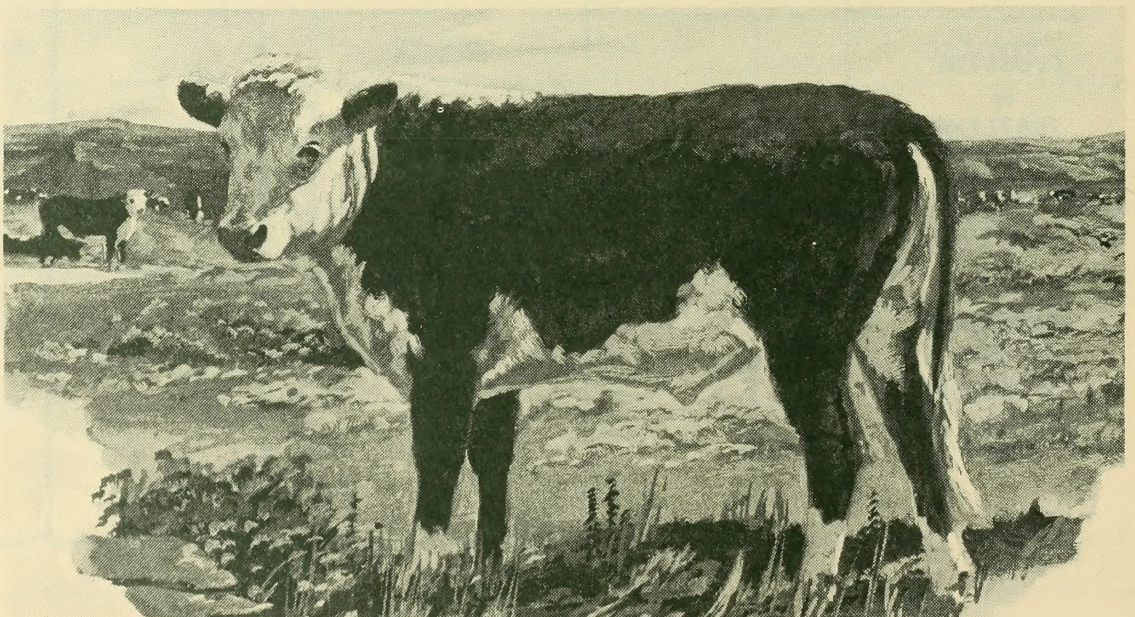
ESTIMATED USE OF TAYLOR GRAZING ACT GRAZING LEASE LANDS

A grazing lease permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts for a specified period of time, under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Grazing lease lands are lands outside grazing districts which are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States, are administered by the BLM, and are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under various laws, including the Taylor Grazing Act.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operators</u>	<u>Cattle and horses</u>	<u>Sheep and goats</u>	<u>Estimated actual use</u>	<u>Estimated capacity available</u>
	#	#	#	AUM's	AUM's
1975	451	13,722	0	164,760	168,016

GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Annual rental</u>
1975	460	1,500,781	\$158,060.58

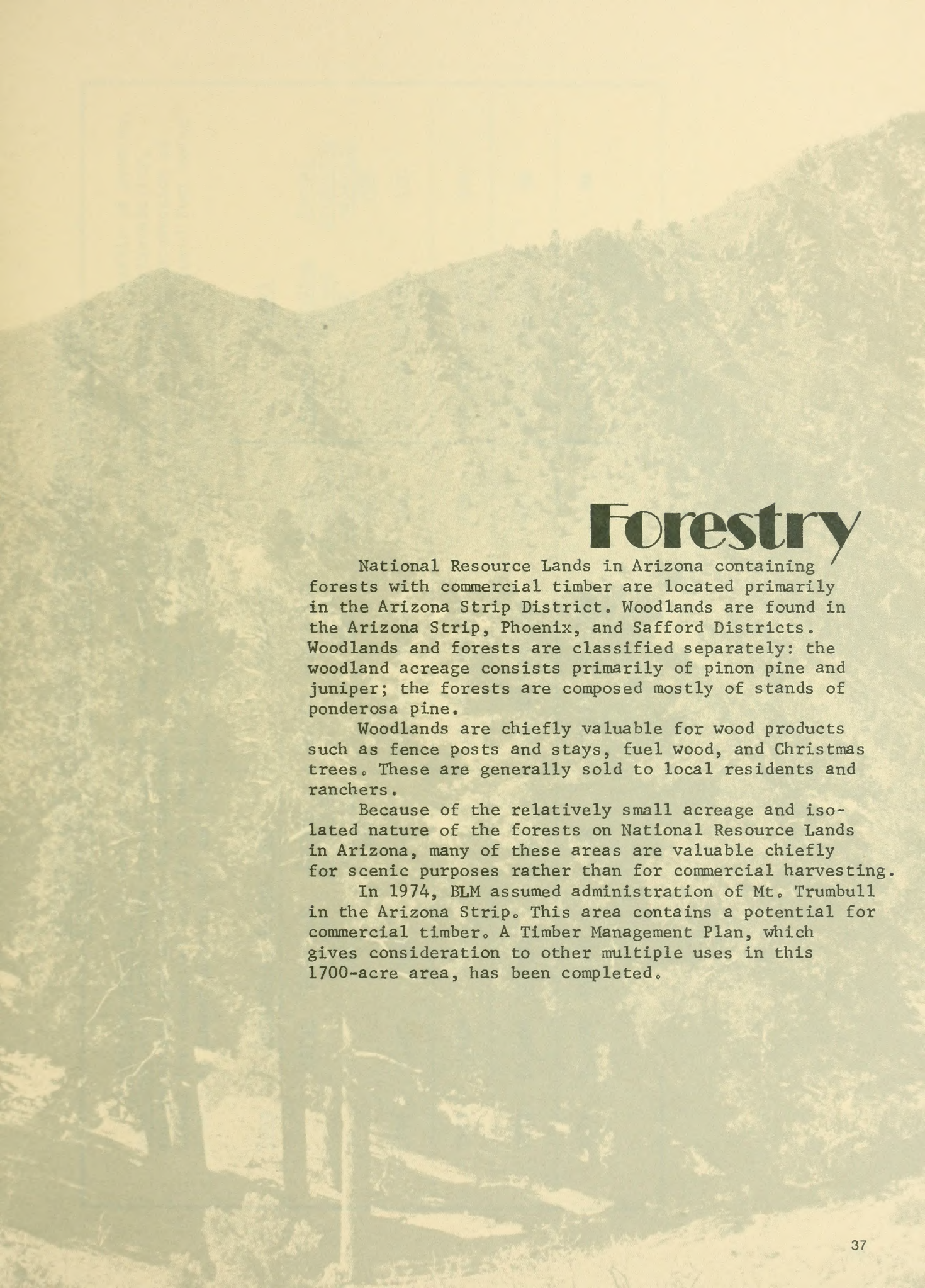


ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

Wild free-roaming horses and burros are defined as all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros on National Resource Lands. These animals are managed under the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971, which provides a penalty for harassing, capturing, killing, or selling them, and prohibits the processing of them into any commercial product. The act also established a National Advisory Board on Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros which meets to make recommendations on the management and protection of the animals. Arizona has the largest wild burro population of any state reporting.

<u>ESTIMATED NUMBER</u> <u>(1974)</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Burros</u>	<u>Total</u>
	109	2,135	2,244





Forestry

National Resource Lands in Arizona containing forests with commercial timber are located primarily in the Arizona Strip District. Woodlands are found in the Arizona Strip, Phoenix, and Safford Districts. Woodlands and forests are classified separately: the woodland acreage consists primarily of pinon pine and juniper; the forests are composed mostly of stands of ponderosa pine.

Woodlands are chiefly valuable for wood products such as fence posts and stays, fuel wood, and Christmas trees. These are generally sold to local residents and ranchers.

Because of the relatively small acreage and isolated nature of the forests on National Resource Lands in Arizona, many of these areas are valuable chiefly for scenic purposes rather than for commercial harvesting.

In 1974, BLM assumed administration of Mt. Trumbull in the Arizona Strip. This area contains a potential for commercial timber. A Timber Management Plan, which gives consideration to other multiple uses in this 1700-acre area, has been completed.

ESTIMATED AREA AND PRODUCING CAPACITY OF FOREST AND WOODLANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

Producing capacity is defined as the amount of wood fiber which forest land is capable of growing. Woodlands are forest lands supporting open-grown, widely-scattered trees of marginal marketability, and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial use. In the table below, MBF refers to "thousand board feet," a board foot being a unit of lumber measurement one foot long, one foot wide, and one inch thick.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Commercial forest land</u>			<u>Woodland</u>			<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Standing volume MBF</u>	<u>Annual producing capacity MBF</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Standing volume MBF</u>	<u>Annual producing capacity MBF</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Standing volume MBF</u>
1972	7,800	100	--	915,000	740,000	100	922,800	740,100
1973	7,800	--	--	915,000	740,000	100	922,800	740,000
1974	24,800	19,000	NA	915,000	740,000	100	939,800	759,000
1975	24,800	19,020	NA	915,000	740,000	148	939,800	759,020

FREE-USE TIMBER AND NONTIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS PERMITS ISSUED

A free-use permit authorizes removal of timber or other resources on the public lands free of charge. Nontimber forest products refers to items such as Christmas trees, fence posts, and firewood which are not large enough to be measured in board feet.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Permits number</u>	<u>Timber granted</u>				<u>Total volume MBF</u>	<u>Value of timber granted</u>	<u>Value of nontimber granted</u>	<u>Total value of forest products granted</u>
		<u>Saw timber MBF</u>	<u>Cords MBF</u>	<u>Posts MBF</u>	<u>Poles MBF</u>				
1972	268	--	3	18	--	21	\$294.60	\$163.20	\$457.80
1973	29	--	14	29	--	43	\$482.60	\$ 4.50	\$487.10
1974	68	--	68	34	--	102	\$737.30	\$ 18.00	\$755.30



Soil & Watershed

Long-range objectives of the watershed program are to stabilize watersheds, to protect them from deterioration, and to develop or improve watershed conditions to meet specific needs. Typical needs include greater water quality or quantity, reduction of flood damage, and reduction of sediment. Short-range goals are accomplished through resource development and conservation programs which apply land treatments such as grass seeding, brush control, or fencing to control or reduce soil erosion; restore soil productivity to enhance other resource use values such as fish and wildlife development, livestock forage, outdoor recreation, and other aesthetic values on watershed areas; enhance water values, including improvements in water quality, renewal of ground water supplies, control of flood and sediment, protection of public health, and stabilization of local economies.

SOIL AND WATERSHED CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

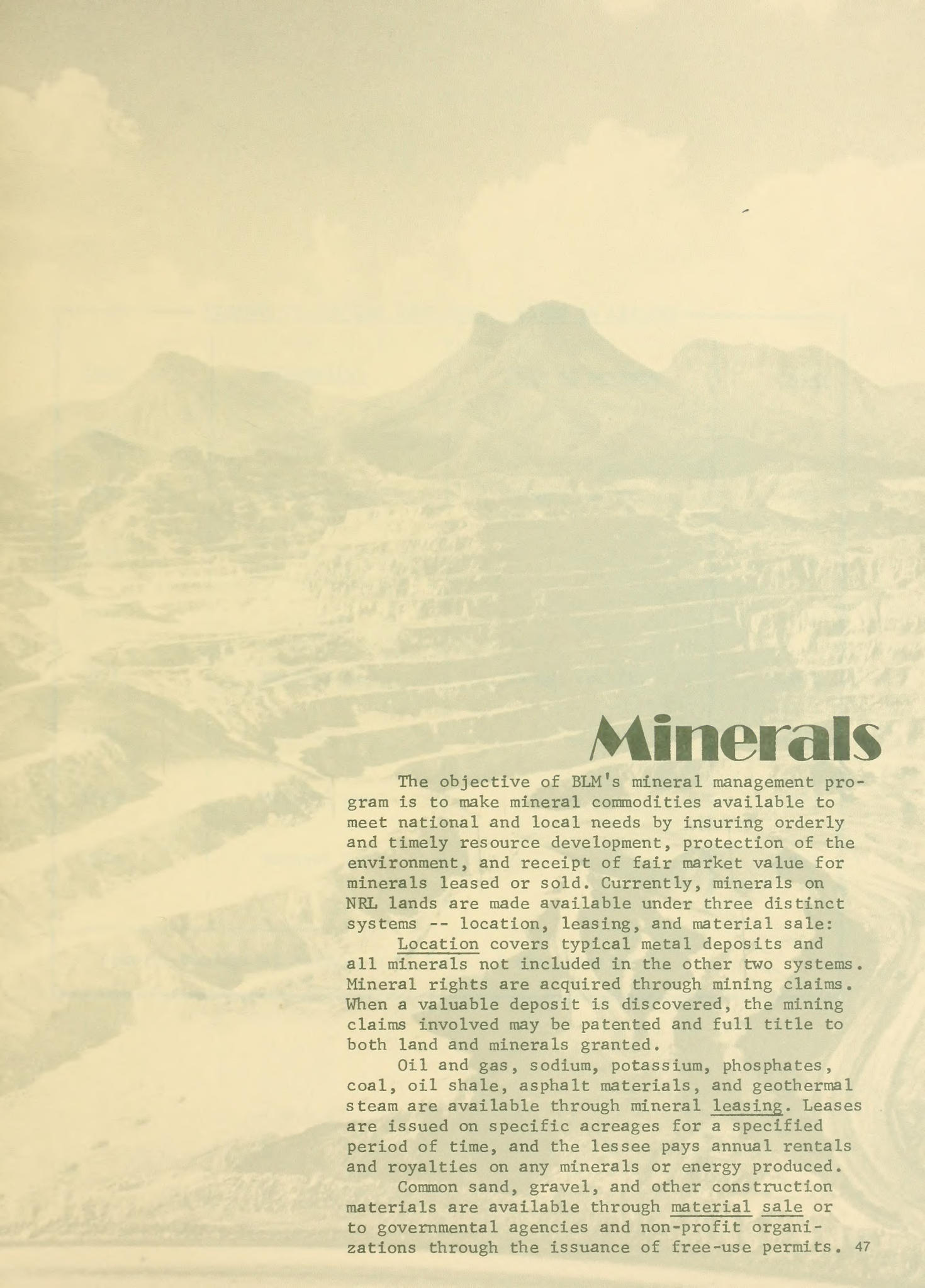
<u>Year</u>	<u>Practice</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974	SOIL STABILIZATION & IMPROVEMENT		
	Seeding	Acres	--
	Other soil stablization	Acres	--
	WATER MANAGEMENT		
	Detention and diversions	Cubic yards	--
	" "	Number	--
	Dikes	Cubic yards	--
	Pipelines	Miles	2
	Reservoirs	Cubic yards	14,663
	" "	Number	3
	Springs	Number	1
	Water catchments	Number	1
	" "	Gallons (storage)	25,000
	Wells	Number	1
	PROGRAM FACILITIES		
	Cattleguards	Number	1
	Fencing	Miles	27
	Trails	Miles	--

RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Practice</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974	SOIL STABILIZATION & IMPROVEMENT		
	Seeding	Acres	--
	Other soil stabilization	Acres	--
	WATER MANAGEMENT		
	Pipelines	Miles	8
	Reservoirs	Cubic yards	3,200
	"	Number	1
	Springs	Number	--
	Water catchments	Number	--
	"	Gallons (storage)	--
	Wells	Number	1
	PROGRAM FACILITIES		
	Cattleguards	Number	8
	Fencing	Miles	16
	Trails	Miles	--

PRIVATE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED ON PUBLIC LANDS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Practice</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974	SOIL STABILIZATION & IMPROVEMENT Seeding	Acres	--
	WATER MANAGEMENT		
	Pipelines	Miles	1
	Reservoirs	Cubic yards	--
	"	Number	--
	Springs	Number	--
	Wells	Number	--
	PROGRAM FACILITIES		
	Cattleguards	Number	5
	Fencing	Miles	7
	Trails	Miles	--



Minerals

The objective of BLM's mineral management program is to make mineral commodities available to meet national and local needs by insuring orderly and timely resource development, protection of the environment, and receipt of fair market value for minerals leased or sold. Currently, minerals on NRL lands are made available under three distinct systems -- location, leasing, and material sale:

Location covers typical metal deposits and all minerals not included in the other two systems. Mineral rights are acquired through mining claims. When a valuable deposit is discovered, the mining claims involved may be patented and full title to both land and minerals granted.

Oil and gas, sodium, potassium, phosphates, coal, oil shale, asphalt materials, and geothermal steam are available through mineral leasing. Leases are issued on specific acreages for a specified period of time, and the lessee pays annual rentals and royalties on any minerals or energy produced.

Common sand, gravel, and other construction materials are available through material sale or to governmental agencies and non-profit organizations through the issuance of free-use permits. 47

MINERAL PRODUCTION FROM PUBLIC LANDS IN ARIZONA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mineral(s)</u>	<u>Unit of measure</u>	<u>Total</u>
1967	--	--	--
1968	Natural gas	Thous. cu. ft.	546
1969	--	--	--
1970	--	--	--
1971	Natural gas	Thous. cu. ft.	5,933
1972	--	--	--
1973	Natural gas	--	4,893
1974	Natural gas	--	2,993

Source: Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS

Mineral materials are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay which are not obtainable under the Mineral or Leasing Laws, but which may be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947.

I. SALES

	<u>Material</u>	<u>Number of sales</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
1974	Sand and gravel	12	178,360 cubic yards	\$18,571.57
	Road base	1	3,000 cubic yards	300.00
	Building stone	1	200 tons	1,000.00

II. FREE-USE PERMITS

	<u>Material</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
1974	Sand and gravel	8	459,900 cubic yards	\$51,480.00
	Road base	31	2,802,500 cubic yards	307,050.00
	Common borrow	13	2,633,000 cubic yards	351,380.00
	Facing stone	2	13 tons	32.50

MINERAL PATENT APPLICATIONS

A patent is a document which conveys legal title of public lands to the party to whom the patent is issued.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Adjudication</u>					<u>Classification and Investigation</u>											
	<u>Unclosed cases July 1, 1974</u>	<u>New cases received during 1975</u>	<u>Cases reacti- vated during 1975</u>	<u>Cases closed during 1975</u>	<u>Unclosed cases June 30, 1975</u>	<u>BLM</u>				<u>Forest Service</u>							
						<u>Cases recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Cases not recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Claims recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Claims not recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Cases recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Cases not recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Claims recom- mended for patent</u>	<u>Claims not recom- mended for patent</u>				
1975	# 42	# 3	# 0	# 6	# 39	# 2	# 3	# 179	# 25	# 1	# 0	# 1	# 0				

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1973	--	--	--
1974	Sand and gravel	1	20
1975	Scoria Copper	1 2	40 2,390 ^a

^aIncludes 267 acres for 56 millsites

MINERAL LEASES ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ARIZONA AS OF JUNE 30, 1974

<u>Oil and gas</u>		<u>Coal</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Acres</u>
370	529,019	--	--	14 ^a	13,330	384	542,349

^a6 sodium = 9,035 acres; 8 gold, silver, copper = 4,295 acres

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED

Noncompetitive leases are issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity.

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Public lands</u>		<u>Acquired lands</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
OIL AND GAS						
1975	516	1,139,480	3	1,981	519	1,141,461
1974	136	274,937	--	--	136	274,937
1973	133	233,042	--	--	133	233,042
POTASSIUM						
1975	--	--	--	--	--	--
1974	4	6,813	--	--	4	6,813
1973	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEOTHERMAL						
1975	4	6,508	--	--	4	6,508
1974	--	--	--	--	--	--
1973	--	--	--	--	--	--

COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED

Competitive leases are issued by the United States where there are known minerals, or inference of probable mineralization shown can be drawn from knowledge of the land's geology. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease issues to the high bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction.

ARIZONA issued (NO) competitive mineral leases in 1973, 1974, or 1975 . . .

MINERAL PERMITS AND LICENSES ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ARIZONA

A mineral permit authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands as specified in the permit. "Leasable" minerals are those which may be leased from the government, but may not be claimed under the mining laws (as opposed to "locatable" minerals such as gold and silver which may be claimed under the mining laws, or "salable" minerals such as sand and gravel which may be purchased under the Materials Sale Act of 1947). Leasable minerals include oil and gas, oil shale, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, bituminous rock, phosphate, and coal. A license is an authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the lessee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of permit</u>					<u>Coal licenses</u>	<u>Total permits and licenses</u>
	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Potash</u>	<u>Sodium</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1972	-- --	1 2,400	3 1,537	2 1,120 ^a	6 5,057	-- --	6 5,057
1973	-- --	1 2,400	1 720	2 1,120 ^b	4 4,240	-- --	4 4,240
1974	-- --	4 6,813	-- --	1 240 ^c	5 7,053	-- --	5 7,053

^aPhosphate ^bPhosphate ^cPhosphate

NOTE: The first figure in each column indicates the number of permits; the second indicates acres.



Wildlife

Wildlife habitat management provides for the maintenance and improvement of food, water, cover, and space. If habitat conditions are properly managed, wildlife thrives. The goal of the program is to assure that every suitable parcel of Arizona's National Resource Land produces the highest quality of wildlife habitat, to assure public access to areas inhabited by wildlife, and to emphasize the protection of endangered species. The BLM works closely with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cooperating on programs such as rating habitat conditions, sponsoring research, disseminating information to the public and other agencies, and developing Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) which describe present conditions and identify ways to maintain or improve habitat.

ESTIMATED MILES OR ACRES OF EXISTING FISHING STREAMS,
LAKES, AND RESERVOIRS ON PUBLIC LANDS
IN ARIZONA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lakes</u>	<u>Reservoirs</u>	<u>Miles of stream</u>
1975	1,616 acres	26,975 acres	488 miles

ESTIMATED ACRES OF IMPORTANT GAME AND WATERFOWL HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ARIZONA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Big game</u>	<u>Small game</u>	<u>Waterfowl</u>
1975	7,898,000	11,442,000	2,500

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF BIG GAME ANIMALS USING PUBLIC LANDS IN ARIZONA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Antelope</u>	<u>Bear</u>	<u>Bighorn sheep</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Javelina</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975	210	10	2,335	20,150	50	4,300	26,935

ENDANGERED ANIMALS on National Resource Lands in Arizona include the Sonoran Antelope, the Jaguar, the Ocelot, the Mexican Wolf, and the Spotted Bat; ENDANGERED BIRDS include the Brown Pelican, Peregrine Falcon, Southern Bald Eagle, Prairie Falcon, Masked Bobwhite Quail, Mexican Duck, Yuma Clapper Rail, Least Tern, Black Rail, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and White-fronted Goose; ENDANGERED FISH include the Colorado River Squawfish, Gila Topminnow, Humpback Chub, Woundfin, Bonytail, Humpback Sucker, Loach Minnow, and Spikedace.



Recreation

Long-term objectives of the recreation program in Arizona are: to provide recreation opportunities on National Resource Lands for the benefit of the state's residents and many visitors; to protect the quality of these recreation opportunities through sound management; to develop guidelines for their use; to develop areas of regional and/or national significance; and to protect cultural, environmental, and natural values. The short-term objective is to complete inventories to identify areas with recreation resource potential and to protect them for future enjoyment.

MAJOR BLM RECREATION SITES IN ARIZONA

YUMA DISTRICT

Squaw Lake - Senator Wash Recreation Site: 26 miles northeast of Yuma on California shore of Colorado River above Imperial Dam, via Imperial County Highway (S-24). 50 grills, 19 toilets, space for 800 overnight campers, trailers permitted. Fishing, swimming, boating, picnicking. No open fires at Squaw Lake. Nominal use-fee charge at Squaw Lake. Elevation 200 feet.

Laguna Dam South: 16 miles northeast of Yuma on Colorado River via Imperial County Highway (S-24). 100 tables, 20 toilets, drinking water, space for 185 overnight campers. Picnicking, fishing, swimming, no water skiing. Elevation 190 feet.

Empire Landing Campground: Adjacent to Colorado River, 8 miles north of Parker on the California side, via Parker Dam Highway. 70 tables and grills, 18 toilets, space for 72 overnight campers. Fishing, swimming, boating, picnicking. Elevation 500 feet.

La Posa Recreation Site: On three gravel roads located between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles south of Quartzsite, via U.S. Highway 95. Desert setting with unlimited space. 14 toilets. Hiking, rockhounding (one of the largest rockhound areas in the U.S.). Elevation 800 feet.

PHOENIX DISTRICT

Cerbat Mountains Campgrounds:

Pack Saddle Campground: 21 miles northwest of Kingman via Highway 93, then 10 miles on gravel Chloride-Big Wash Road. Spectacular vista of desert lowlands from scenic overlook. Near old mining town of Chloride. 6 tables and grills, 2 toilets, trailers permitted, no water. Hunting, hiking. Elevation 6200 feet.

Windy Point Campground: 2 miles further from Pack Saddle Campground. Hunting, hiking. 12 tables and grills, 2 toilets, trailers permitted, no water. Elevation 6200 feet.

Burro Creek Campground: Scenic campground located in picturesque canyon just off Highway 93, 55 miles northwest of Wickenburg. Desert terrain; stream flows during rainy season. Hunting, hiking. 32 tables and grills, 6 toilets, drinking water, trailers permitted. Elevation 3000 feet.

MAJOR BLM RECREATION SITES IN ARIZONA
(cont.)

Wild Cow Springs: Located high in Hualapai Mountains, 18 miles south of Kingman on unsurfaced main road through Hualapais. 12 tables and grills, 6 toilets, trailers permitted. Hunting, hiking, rockhounding. Elevation 7500 feet.

Lost Dutchman Recreation Site: Located at the base of the Superstition Mountains, 4 miles northeast of Apache Junction on Highway 88 (the Apache Trail). Picnic sites with ramadas, restrooms, tables and grills, water available. No camping; day use only. Elev. 2400 feet.

SAFFORD DISTRICT

Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area: Located 11 miles south and 10 miles east of Winkelman. To reach the West Entrance, take Route 177 south from Superior to Winkelman, turn south on Highway 77 for 11 miles to the Aravaipa Canyon Road. To reach the East Entrance, drive 15 miles northwest of Safford on Highway 70, turn west on Klondyke Road, and follow it for 45 miles to the entrance. Advance reservations are recommended, and you must also obtain a permit from the BLM Safford District Office, 1707 Thatcher Blvd., Safford 85546 (phone 428-1100). BLM also has an office at the East Entrance, the Klondyke Rural Station (phone 828-3380). Primitive Areas have no facilities, and vehicles are not permitted within them.

ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT

Paria Canyon Primitive Area: Located approximately 35 miles northwest of Page, south of U.S. Highway 89 near the Arizona-Utah border. Contact either the Arizona Strip District Office, 196 Tabernacle, St. George, Utah 84770 (phone 801/ 673-3545) or the Kanab Office, 320 North 1st East, Kanab, Utah 84741 (phone 801/ 644-2672) for further information. The Kanab Office can also supply you with the required entry permit.

Paiute Canyon Primitive Area: Located south of Interstate Highway 15, approximately 20 miles southwest of St. George, Utah. No permit is required, but visitors should contact the Arizona Strip District Office for information and detailed access directions.

BLM PRIMITIVE AND NATURAL AREAS IN ARIZONA

Primitive Area designation by the Secretary of the Interior applies to areas with wild and undeveloped settings of outstanding natural beauty which are essentially untouched by civilization. The natural environment must remain undisturbed and inaccessible to mechanized transportation.

Natural Areas are areas of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder, or scientific importance which merit special attention and care in management to preserve their natural state. Natural Areas are usually relatively undisturbed lands with rare or unusual botanical, geological, or zoological characteristics.

Generally, Primitive Areas are more structured for recreational and visitor use than are Natural Areas.

Primitive Areas

Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area is a deep wilderness gorge of outstanding natural beauty, rich in Arizona history and colorful Western lore. It is an excellent one or two-day backpack trip along a unique perennially-flowing desert stream. The 7½-mile long canyon is located 11 miles south and 10 miles east of Winkelman. A "Visitors Guide to Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area" is available from BLM's Arizona State Office or Safford District Office.

Paria Canyon Primitive Area is a spectacular 40-mile long canyon offering an extraordinary wilderness backpack adventure through natural arches and flame-red sheer walls. The complete hike requires four to six days. The hike begins approximately 35 miles northwest of Page, and terminates at Lee's Ferry on the Colorado River. A brochure with map entitled "Adventure in Paria Canyon Primitive Area" is available from BLM's Arizona State Office or Arizona Strip District Office.

Paiute Primitive Area includes 35,092 acres of scenic and unscarred mountainous terrain, affording spectacular views of the Virgin River Valley and red-rock cliff formations. Paiute Primitive Area was designated in September, 1975, and is Arizona's newest Primitive Area (Aravaipa Canyon and Paria Canyon were both designated in 1969). For information about hiking in the Paiute Primitive Area, contact BLM's Arizona State Office or Arizona Strip District Office.

Natural Areas

Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area is a series of majestic cliffs which form the southern face of the Paria Plateau. They extend for approximately 30 miles, and rise up to 1,000 feet above the surrounding terrain. The cliffs are a unique geological formation, and one of the outstanding scenic attractions in northern Arizona.



ESTIMATED RECREATION VISITS TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER
THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A recreation visit is defined as a visit to lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the BLM by a person for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or for a full 24-hour day.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Camping</u>	<u>Picnicking</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Hunting</u>	<u>Sightseeing</u>	<u>Water sports</u>	<u>Winter sports</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
1972	303,000	202,000	9,000	217,000	8,923,000	1,000	--	415,000	10,070,000
1973	304,000	202,000	3,000	433,000	8,924,000	1,000	--	415,000	10,282,000
1974	304,000	202,000	3,000	433,000	8,924,000	1,000	--	415,000	10,282,000
1975	347,000	245,000	3,000	433,000	9,475,000	1,000	--	434,000	10,938,000

^aArizona consistently ranks among the top three states reporting total estimated recreation visits each year.

ESTIMATED RECREATION VISITOR DAYS ON PUBLIC LANDS UNDER
THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A recreation visitor day is defined as an aggregation of 12 visitor hours, where a visitor hour is the presence of one or more persons on land and waters for outdoor recreation purposes for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes -- for example, one person for one hour, two persons for a half-hour each, etc.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Camping</u>	<u>Picnicking</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Hunting</u>	<u>Sightseeing</u>	<u>Water sports</u>	<u>Winter sports</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1972	1,358,000	285,000	11,000	260,000	1,352,000	--	--	404,000	3,670,000
1973	1,358,000	285,000	2,000	229,000	1,353,000	1,000	--	405,000	3,633,000
1974	1,358,000	285,000	2,000	228,000	1,353,000	1,000	--	405,000	3,632,000
1975	1,407,000	336,000	2,000	228,000	1,586,000	1,000	--	428,000	3,988,000

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

During the last several years, the quality of our environment has become increasingly important to a large segment of the population. Since one of the major components affecting the overall quality of the environment is the way it appears, aesthetics is receiving more and more attention from both the public and land management agencies.

Many of the BLM's land management activities involve some alteration of the natural character of the landscape. Such activities might include road construction, the placement of powerline corridors, construction of dikes and water diversion structures, and/or the establishment of recreation sites.

Because such projects can substantially alter the landscape character, it is imperative that these changes be understood and treated in a manner which reinforces the natural character and quality of the landscape. Through its program of Visual Resource Management, BLM strives to insure that all projects which involve alteration of the natural landscape are completed in a manner which is consistent with the surrounding terrain and is as aesthetically pleasing as possible.

There are a variety of scenic values on National Resource Lands, but there are also numerous other resources with management objectives which may not coincide with protection of the visual resources. Utilization of energy resources, for instance, may require the construction of transmission lines, refineries, or generators -- projects which seemingly conflict with visual resource management's goal of preserving aesthetic quality. In instances such as this (where the energy shortage has made development of available energy resources a maximum-priority objective), it becomes visual resource management's mission to aid developers in achieving the least disturbance possible -- possibly by strategically locating structures where they will blend with the surrounding terrain, or suggesting colors and surfaces which will harmonize with nature.

In other instances, such as campground development, aesthetics may be the most critically-important factor in planning.

These different values and different objectives warrant different levels of protection for the visual resources. Because it is not practical to provide the same degree of management to the visual resources on all BLM lands, it becomes necessary to have a system to evaluate the visual resources and to determine what degree of protection is desirable and practical. It is visual resource management's purpose to assess these factors, and to provide methods for affording protection of aesthetic quality.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT LEASES IN
FORCE FOR RECREATION AND WILDLIFE PURPOSES

Recognizing the strong public need for a nationwide system of parks and other recreational and public purposes areas, Congress enacted the Recreation and Public Purposes Act in 1954. This act was a complete revision of the Recreation Act of 1926. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, under specified conditions, to sell or lease National Resource Lands to state and local governments for recreation and public purposes, and to qualified non-profit organizations for public and quasi-public purposes including recreation, education, and health.

<u>Year</u>	<u>To State</u>		<u>To Counties and cities</u>		<u>To Non-profit organizations</u>		<u>Annual rental</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	
1972	2	283	3	25,155	--	--	\$6,322.75
1973	3	695	2	119	3	206	\$ 772.15
1974	1	160	2	119	5	326	\$ 825.00
1975	--	--	3	1,130	2	60	\$1,509.75

Land-Use Planning

The land-use planning system is a basic part of all BLM operations. Historically, it is quite new since its development began only in the mid-1960's. It was made operational in 1969, and since then, we've succeeded in establishing an initial planning base and the multiple-use plans needed to guide public land management throughout the Bureau.

The fundamental purpose of the BLM's planning program is to improve the quality of management and do the best job possible with available manpower and funding. The process basically consists of four phases -- resource inventory, analysis, decisions, and implementation.

The planning system offers a mechanism for effectively operating in a modern management environment. It provides a systematic and rational approach to many problems: changing patterns and levels of public land uses; new public attitudes and expectations; changes in the Bureau's programs and responsibilities; and the need to operate effectively under a myriad of public land laws -- many over a century old.

Public participation is one of the most important aspects of the planning process. It insures that planners and decision-makers have the best possible information available to aid them in arriving at decisions which are in the public interest.

The end product of this land-use planning process is a document called a Management Framework Plan, or MFP. It contains the land-manager's decisions and a commitment to a specific course of action. It details, by resource activities, the particular combinations and patterns of multiple use considered best for a given area of land. It establishes land-use allocations, coordinating guidelines and constraints for management, and objectives to be achieved in the use of an area of public land.

The MFPs and supporting materials have many applications: they guide land-use decisions required in daily BLM operations; they are the basis for planning coordination with other governmental entities and the private sector; they provide the framework for detailed resource action programs; and they aid the environmental assessment process.

MFP - EIS SCHEDULE

In the chart below, URA refers to "Unit Resource Analysis" -- which is a comprehensive compilation of physical resource data and an analysis of the current use, production, condition, and trend of the resources, potentials, and opportunities within a particular planning unit, including a profile of ecological values. A URA is completed preliminary to an MFP, or "Management Framework Plan." The MFP is a planning decision document which establishes, for a specific area of land, land-use allocations, multiple-use guidelines, and objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection. It is the Bureau's Land-Use Plan. EIS refers to Environmental Impact Statements" -- which are detailed studies assessing the potential environmental impacts of a specific proposed action prior to such action being initiated. Arizona BLM is scheduled to complete 13 EIS's on grazing lands in the state prior to 1981. EIS's are necessary to comply with the requirements of the 1970 National Environmental Policy Act, often abbreviated as NEPA.

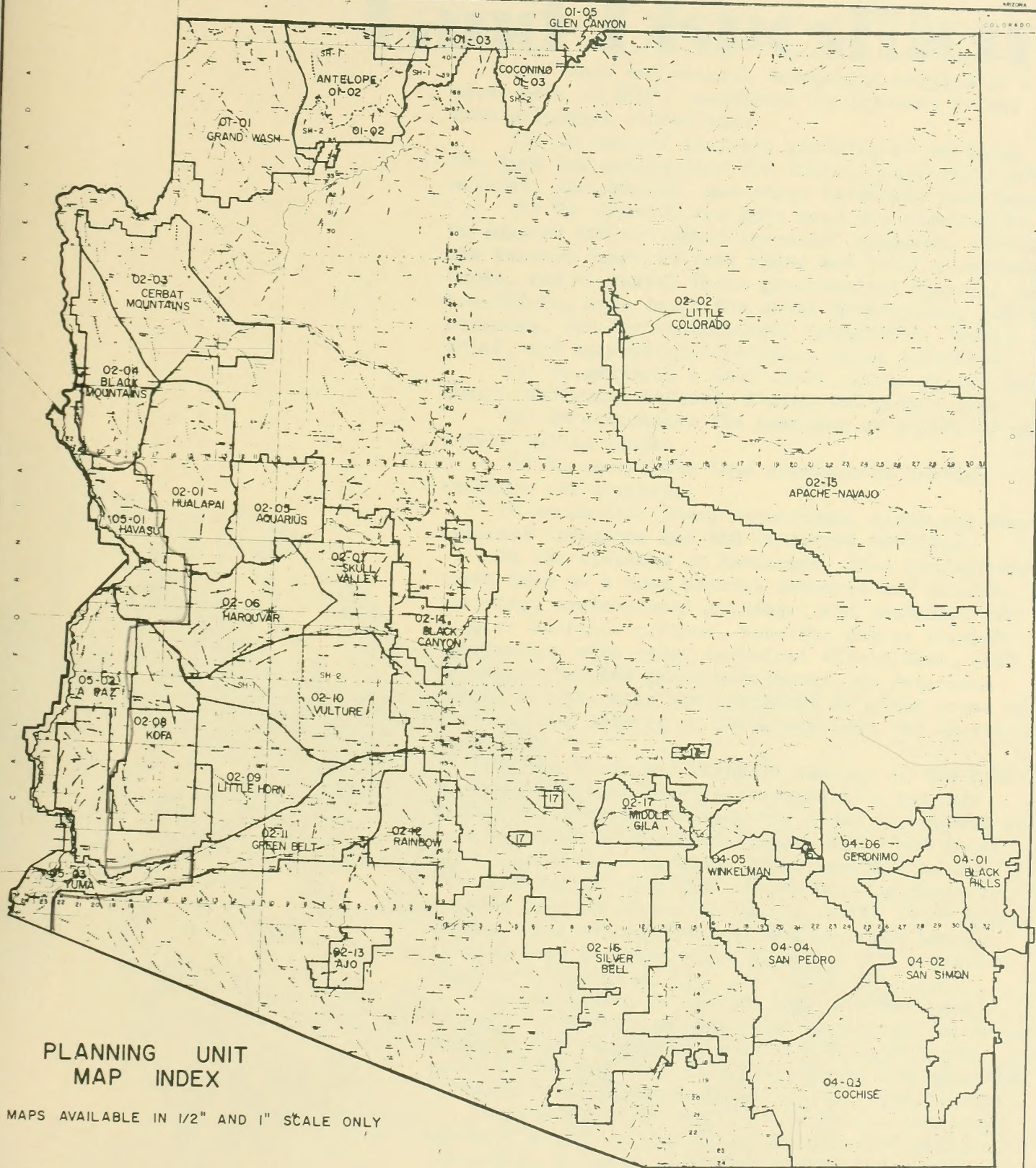
<u>District/Planning Units</u>	<u>FY URA Completed</u>	<u>FY MFP Completed</u>	<u>Grazing EIS (FY)</u>	<u>NRL acres (thousands)</u>
ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT				
✓ Grand Wash	72 (76)	73 (77)	81	1,397 ✓
✓ Antelope-Coconino	73 (79)	74 (80)	78	1,341 ✓
PHOENIX DISTRICT				
✓ Hualapai	75-6	77	80	683 +334 = 1017
✓ Little Colorado	83	84		12
✓ Cerbat Mountains	73 (81)	75 (82)	79	661
✓ Black Mountains	74 (81)	75 (82)	79	538 1199
✓ Aquarius	77	77	80	334
✓ Harquavar	78	79		657 + 752 = 1409
✓ Skull Valley	78	79		82 + 256 = 338
✓ Kofa	76	77	78	900
✓ Little Horn	79	80		632
✓ Vulture	74 (80)	75 (81)		752
✓ Green Belt	77	78		426
✓ Rainbow	77	78		569
				1887 (cont.)

<u>District/Planning Units</u>	<u>FY URA *</u> <u>Completed</u>	<u>FY MFP *</u> <u>Completed</u>	<u>Grazing</u> <u>EIS (FY)</u>	<u>NRL acres</u> <u>(thousands)</u>
✓ Ajo	79	80		212
✓ Black Canyon	73 (80)	74 (81)		256
✓ Apache-Navajo	83	84		227
✓ Silver Bell	74-5-6	75-6 (83)		266
✓ Middle Gila	(82)			
74-5-6	(82)	75-6 (83)		192
Central Arizona	84	85		10
SAFFORD DISTRICT				
✓ Black Hills	74 (80)	74-5 (81)	77	343
✓ San Simon	73 (78)	73 (79)	77	544
✓ Cochise &	82			882
✓ San Pedro	83	84		147
✓ Winkelman	74 (80)	74-5 (81)	77	151
✓ Geronimo	73 (78)	73 (79)	77	302
YUMA DISTRICT				
Havas	74 (78)	75 (78)	79 & 80	21
La Paz	74 (79)	75 (79)		636
Yuma	74 (80)	75 (80)		897
				273
				1806

*Years in parentheses () = Completed, but to be revised to new manual that year.
74-5-6, etc. = Carryover, to be completed FY 76.

STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA
COLORADO



PLANNING UNIT
MAP INDEX

MAPS AVAILABLE IN 1/2" AND 1" SCALE ONLY

Land Disposition

The lands and records management program is a basic part of BLM's operations in Arizona. It has five principal objectives:

(1) To conduct land-use planning to evaluate the need for public land for urban, industrial, commercial, residential, and other intensive land uses;

(2) To classify and make land use adjustments to support BLM and other agencies' programs, identify and reserve lands to meet State and local government needs, and to assist these governmental agencies in identifying such lands for urban development, public purposes, and for residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes where justified;

(3) To maintain a land-title record system for Bureau and other Federal, State, and public use;

(4) To coordinate the granting of rights-of-way across public lands;

(5) To coordinate land acquisition through exchange and purchase.

To accomplish these objectives, there are four separate functions and BLM divisions involved:

In the Division of Resources, land specialists treat land as a true natural resource and provide training, professional guidance, and technical advice to district offices. Specific duties include cooperation with other technical disciplines, such as recreation and range management, to determine which multiple uses are practical in given areas of Arizona, and helping to formulate long and short-term plans;

In the Lands and Minerals section of the Division of Technical Services, specialists provide realty and leasing services as needed in support of Federal programs designed to meet State and local needs, to meet obligations to the public under existing legislation, and to conduct the mineral-leasing program. Specific duties relate to adjudicating applications for National Resource Lands, issuing land patents, and conducting BLM's access-acquisition program;

In the Branch of Records and Data Management, Division of Management Services, personnel maintain the official records of public lands in Arizona, receive land and mineral applications, and maintain fiscal control of funds received with applications;

On the Planning Coordination Staff, land-use planners assist personnel in the district offices in developing plans to determine the best uses of Arizona's National Resource Lands.

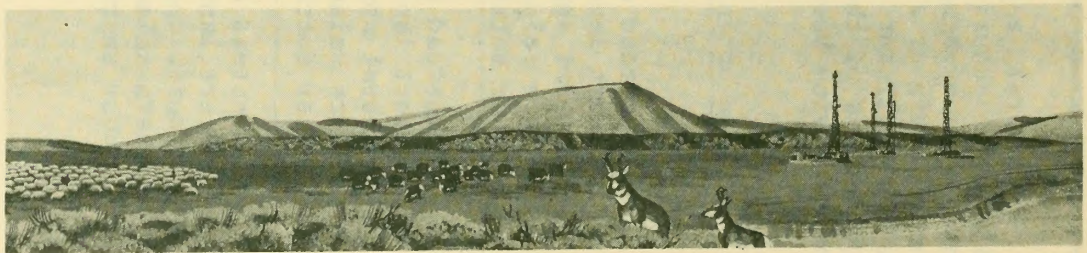
ORIGINAL ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS ALLOWED

In general, a selection is an application to acquire title to public lands which is submitted by an applicant who acquired the right to apply for such lands by receipt of a grant by: a) surrender of his own lands in an exchange; b) by relinquishment of his rights to other lands (a "lieu selection"); or by surrender of scrip or similar means. An original entry is an application to acquire title to public lands where the applicant is permitted to proceed with earning title to the land, but must comply with further requirements of the laws or regulations. When an entry has been allowed, it has been accepted and approved as having been filed in full compliance with the requirements of the applicable regulations.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of entry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Fees & commissions</u>	<u>Purchase money</u>
1973	Homestead entries	--	--	--	--
	Desert land entries	--	--	--	--
	Mineral applications	--	--	--	--
	State selections	8	4,278	25.00	--
	Other entries	--	--	--	--
1974	Homestead entries	--	--	--	--
	Desert land entries	--	--	--	--
	Mineral applications	7	592	175.00	--
	State selections	12	3,898	15.00	--
	Other entries	--	--	--	--
1975	Homestead entries	--	--	--	--
	Desert land entries	--	--	--	--
	Mineral applications	3	308	75.00	--
	State selections	--	--	--	--
	Other entries	--	--	--	--

ORIGINAL ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS ALLOWED

<u>Year</u>		<u>Acres</u>
1964		14,139
1965		16,927
1966		27,355
1967		87,079
1968		774,097
1969		183,767
1970		89,682
1971		10,464
1972		13,704
1973		4,278
1974		4,490
1975		308



ORIGINAL AND FINAL DESERT LAND ENTRIES

A desert land entry is an entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands under the Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877, whereby the applicant pays a fee of \$1.25 per acre and agrees to reclaim, irrigate, and cultivate the land. Because of the critical shortage of irrigation water, there are no public lands in Arizona classified as suitable for agricultural purposes at this time.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Original entries</u>			<u>Final entries</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Purchase money</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Purchase money</u>
1877-1973 inclusive	10,328	2,645,769	\$664,021	2,342	507,392	\$503,790
1974	none	--	--	none	--	--
1975	none	--	--	none	--	--

ORIGINAL STOCKRAISING HOMESTEADS ON PUBLIC AND CEDED INDIAN LANDS, 1917-1975

Stockraising homestead entries, not to exceed 640 acres, were initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act of December 29, 1916. The act provided for the homesteading of lands which were valuable chiefly for grazing and raising forage crops. The provisions for such homesteads were by implication repealed by the 1934 Taylor Grazing Act, which provided for leasing of grazing lands -- although stockraising homestead entries made prior to the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act were occasionally not finally approved until many years later. Arizona's last stockraising homestead entry was approved in 1969.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Fees & commissions</u>
1917-1975 inclusive	6,226	2,985,746	\$181,292.50

FINAL ENTRIES APPROVED

A final entry is an application to acquire title to public lands where all the requirements of the law and regulations have already been met. A final entry may be a "cash entry" -- where the applicant pays cash or its equivalent -- or a "commuted entry" -- where the applicant pays the statutory price for the lands in consideration for reduction of residence and improvement requirements.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of entry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Fees & commissions</u>	<u>Purchase money</u>
1974	Homestead entries	--	--	--	--
	Desert land entries	--	--	--	--
	Public auction sales	2	27	50.00	11,951.25
	Mineral entries	6	1,276	--	4,435.00
	Color-of-title entries	--	--	--	--
	Recreational and public purposes act sales	7	926	60.00	2,380.45
	Small tract sales	5	21	50.00	8,508.50
	Other cash sales	1 ^a	20	25.00	50.00
	Other entries	1 ^b	352	--	--
1975	Homestead entries	--	--	--	--
	Desert land entries	--	--	--	--
	Public auction sales	6	343	75.00	22,953.72
	Mineral entries	5	101	--	310.00
	Color-of-title entries	--	--	--	--
	Recreational and public purposes act sales	10	1,343	100.00	6,418.00
	Small tract sales	--	--	--	--
	Other cash sales	--	--	--	--
	Other entries	12 ^c	395	100.00	--

^aMining Claims Occupancy Act of October 23, 1962

^bSoldiers' Additional Homestead Act

^cIncludes 2 Indian fee patents = 79.63 acres; 1 airport patent = 28.96 acres; 9 Soldiers' Additional Homestead Act = 285.63 acres

PATENTS ISSUED

A patent is a document which conveys legal title to public land.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1974	Homestead	--	--
	Desert land	--	--
	Public auction	3	147.50
	Mineral	1	20.00
	Indian		
	New trust	--	--
	Fee and reissue trust	--	--
	Miscellaneous cash sales		
	Townlot	--	--
	Color-of-title	--	--
	Small tract	6	26.07
	Recreation and public purposes	8	961.11
	Other	--	--
	Exchange	26	12,748.51
	State grants	7 ^a	4,798.28
	Curative and supplemental	--	--
	Other	1 ^b	352.50
	TOTAL FOR YEAR	52	19,053.97

^aState selections under Act of June 20, 1910

^bSoldiers' Additional Homestead Act

(cont.)

PATENTS ISSUED

(cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1975	Homestead	--	--
	Desert land	--	--
	Public auction	6	343.33
	Mineral	3	2,430.35
	Indian	--	--
	New trust	--	--
	Fee and reissue trust	2	79.63
	Miscellaneous cash sales	--	--
	Townlot	--	--
	Color-of-title	--	--
	Small tract	--	--
	Recreation and public purposes	10	1,343.21
	Other	--	--
	Exchange	29	5,116.59
	State grants	--	--
	Curative and supplemental	2	240.00
	Other	10 ^a	314.59
	TOTAL FOR YEAR	62	9,867.70

^a1 airport patent + 9 scrip patents

LAND EXCHANGES

A land exchange is a transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land and/or timber. A private exchange is an exchange between the Federal Government and any land-owner other than a State (a state exchange occurs between the Federal Government and a State). A Taylor Act exchange is an exchange which is consummated under the provisions of Section 8 of the 1934 Taylor Grazing Act. The BLM is also generally responsible for processing paperwork and issuing patents on National Forest exchanges.

<u>Type of Exchange</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Area received</u> *	<u>Area patented</u> *
NATIONAL FOREST EXCHANGES			
1973	22	17,352.19	11,366.26
1974	13	2,013.03	1,129.94
1975	9	1,410.87	2,016.98
TAYLOR ACT PRIVATE EXCHANGES			
1973	12	39,747.34	25,981.54
1974	12	12,868.34	10,863.52
1975	20	1,657.32	3,067.11
TAYLOR ACT STATE EXCHANGES			
1973	--	--	--
1974	1	759.88	755.05
1975	--	--	--
OTHER EXCHANGES			
1973	1 ^a	80.00	120.00
1974	--	--	--
1975	--	--	--

*In acres

^aNational Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Act of October 8, 1964

WITHDRAWALS AND REVOCATIONS

A withdrawal is an action which restricts the disposition of public lands and which holds them for a specific public purpose. A revocation is generally an action which cancels a previous withdrawal.

<u>Type of reservation</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u> [*]	<u>Revocations</u> [*]
Air navigation sites		
1974	--	560
1973	--	--
Defense withdrawals (Defense Department)		
1974	--	--
1973	--	800
National Forest additions and exclusions		
1974	--	159
1973	--	--
Reclamation projects		
1974	--	341
1973	2,635	640
Road rights-of-way		
1974	61	8,563
1973	--	62
Stock driveways		
1974	--	--
1973	--	40
Forest Service administrative sites and recreation areas		
1974	4,151	17,777
1973	32,948	75
Powersites		
1974	--	--
1973	--	3,595
Public water reserves		
1974	730	--
1973	--	--

*In acres

(cont.)

WITHDRAWALS AND REVOCATIONS

(cont.)

<u>Type of reservation</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Revocations</u>
Wildlife refuges		
1974	--	--
1973	--	1,025
Administrative sites and recreation areas		
1974	--	--
1973	23,071	--
Other withdrawals and revocations		
1974	1,401 ^a	--
1973	1,063 ^b	--
GRAND TOTALS		
1974	6,343	27,400
1973	59,717	6,237

^aWithdrawals of 292 acres of National Forest land for a botanical area and a historic site; 1,024 acres of National Forest land as a research area; 85 acres to establish a Yavapai-Apache Indian village.

^bWithdrawal of 1,063 acres for the protection of a Primitive Area.

SMALL TRACT LEASES AND SALES

A small tract is a parcel of public land of 5 acres or less which has been found to be chiefly valuable for lease or sale as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, health, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938.

<u>Year</u>	<u>LEASES</u>								<u>SALES during fiscal year</u>
	<u>In effect June 30</u>			<u>Issued during fiscal year</u>		<u>Terminated and expired during fiscal year</u>			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Rental</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	
1972	3	11	\$200	--	--	--	--	3	14
1973	4	11	\$238	1	4	--	--	--	--
1974	1	1	\$223	1	1	--	--	6	26
1975	3	5	\$ 63	--	--	--	--	--	--

SPECIAL LAND-USE PERMITS IN FORCE

A special land-use permit authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized or forbidden by law.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Without rental</u>		<u>With rental</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Total rental</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	
1974	8	4,561	22	2,495	30	7,056	\$6,931.58
1975	28	32,694	28	1,246	56	33,941	\$6,631.89

MISCELLANEOUS LEASES IN FORCE

<u>Type of lease</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Annual rental</u>
Airport leases			
1974	8	1,348	\$212.00
1973	8	1,423	\$212.00
Recreation and public purposes leases			
1974	59	2,919	\$1,944.37
1973	40	2,774	\$1,452.00
Other leases			
1974	173 ^a	19,786	\$55,680.49
1973	222 ^b	19,878	\$63,491.67

^a115 leases (concessions) and permits (cabins), 397 acres, \$23,819.11, Act of June 15, 1935; 42 permits under Secretarial Order No. 2915 and Departmental Manual (Part 613), 2,202 acres, \$28,551.01; 15 leases, 17,182 acres, \$3,269.37, Act of August 4, 1939; 1 lease, 5 acres, \$41.00, Mining Claims Occupancy Act of October 23, 1962.

^b4 leases, 9 acres, \$171.00, Mining Claims Occupancy Act of October 23, 1962; 15 leases and permits, 17,172.10 acres, \$3,269.40, Act of August 4, 1939; 115 leases (concessions) and permits (cabins), 396.93 acres, \$21,691.29, Act of June 15, 1935; 88 permits under Secretarial Order No. 2915 and Departmental Manual (Part 613), 2,300 acres, \$38,359.98.

ADJUDICATION

Adjudication refers to the legal processing of applications, entries, claims, etc., to assure that each fully complies with the statutes and regulations governing the particular circumstances involved.

New adjudication cases received, 1974

Non-mineral cases (including exchanges, homesteads, desert land entries, State grants, public sales, small tracts, non-mineral leases and permits, rights-of-way, and Recreation and Public Purposes Act sales)	227
Oil and gas leasing	493
Other mineral leasing	41
Mineral entries and investigations	108
Other transactions	56
Total	925

Adjudication cases reactivated, 1974

Non-mineral cases	110
Oil and gas leasing	9
Other mineral leasing	12
Mineral entries and investigations	50
Other transactions	22
Total	203

Adjudication cases closed, 1974

Non-mineral cases	332
Oil and gas leasing	173
Other mineral leasing	37
Mineral entries and investigations	382
Other transactions	72
Total	996

CLASSIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION OPERATIONS

When lands are classified, they are designated as being valuable or suitable for specific purposes, uses, or resources.

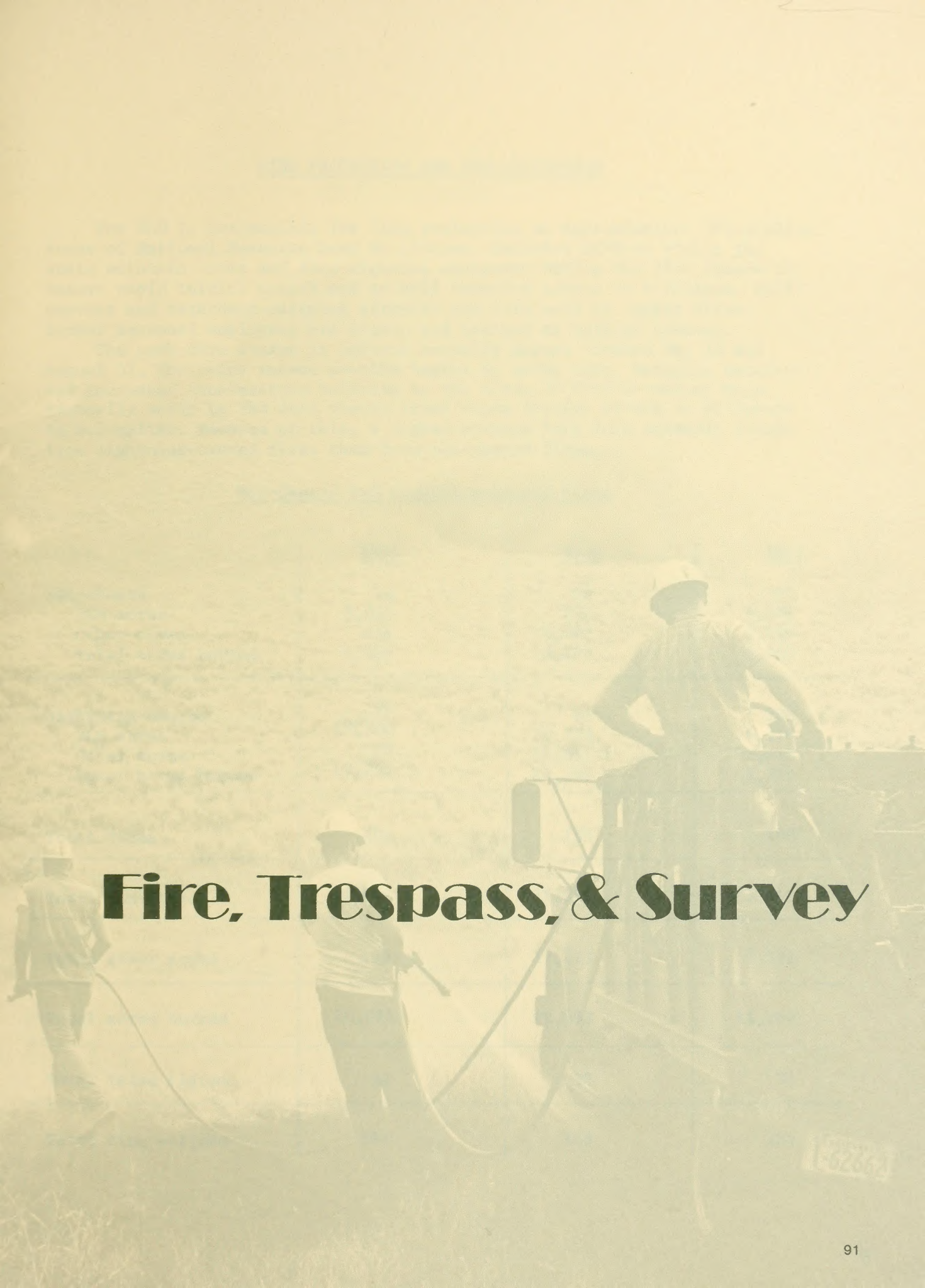
Investigation operations are fact-finding activities -- which may include on-the-ground examination of lands -- undertaken preliminary to determination and adjudication under the public land laws.

	<u>Unclosed cases</u> <u>July 1,</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>New cases</u> <u>received</u> <u>during</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>reactivated</u> <u>during</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>closed</u> <u>during</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Unclosed cases</u> <u>June 30,</u> <u>1975</u>
Non-mineral cases 1975	288	299	234	475	346
Mineral cases 1975	152	498	27	524	153
1975 Total	440	797	261	999	499

LANDS CLASSIFIED AND FOUND SUITABLE FOR DISPOSITION UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to classify certain lands within grazing districts which are more valuable or suitable for purposes other than the production of forage, and to open such lands to entry, selection, or location in accordance with such classification.

	<u>Public sale</u>		<u>Exchange</u>		<u>Desert land</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1975	3	373.02	1	110	--	--	--	--	4	483.02



Fire, Trespass, & Survey

FIRE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION

The BLM is responsible for fire protection on approximately 12½-million acres of National Resource Land in Arizona. District Offices within the state maintain crews and fire-fighting equipment during the fire season to insure rapid initial attack and to hold resource losses to a minimum. Helicopters and retardant-carrying aircraft are also used to combat fires. Summer seasonal employees are hired, and trained as helitac crewmen.

The peak fire season in Arizona normally occurs between May 10 and August 31. The rainy season usually begins in early July, bringing moisture and increased thunderstorm activity to the state. Lightning-caused fires generally occur in the more remote areas where initial attack is difficult to accomplish. Because of this, a higher acreage burn loss normally occurs from lightning-caused fires than from man-caused fires.

Man-Caused and Lightning-Caused Fires

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
Man-caused	46	54	60
BLM acres	5,945	832	1,576
Other acres	438	3,062	2,959
Total acres burned	6,383	3,894	4,535
Lightning-caused	56	81	130
BLM acres	13,200	10,748	4,116
Other acres	25	14,051	2,613
Total acres burned	13,225	24,799	6,729
Total fires	102	135	190
Total BLM acres	19,608	11,580	5,692
Total other acres	463	17,113	5,572
Total acres burned	20,071	28,693	11,264
Total false alarms	39	33	34
Total fire actions	141	168	224

Arizona Fire Summary

Last Five Years

Number of fires	553
BLM acreage burned	37,635
Average annual burn	7,527
Average no. of fires	110
Average fire size - acres	69

1975 Fire Season

Number of fires	102
BLM acreage burned	19,145
Average fire size - acres	188

Summary of Fires by District

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Fires</u>	<u>BLM acres</u>	<u>Other acres</u>
Arizona Strip District		*		
	1975	53 + 1 F.A.	14,298	1
	1974	60 + 1 F.A.	2,133	5
	1973	91 + 1 F.A.	1,826	-
Phoenix District	1975	23 + 18 F.A.	4,285	60
	1974	36 +20 F.A.	774	374
	1973	67 +24 F.A.	2,498	2,762
Safford District	1975	12 +16 F.A.	492	1
	1974	25 +11 F.A.	8,673	14,054
	1973	26 + 9 F.A.	1,368	2,553
Yuma District	1975	14 + 4 F.A.	70	402
	1974	14 + 1 F.A.	--	2,680
	1973	6	--	257

*F.A. = False alarm

TRESPASS OPERATIONS

Trespass refers to unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

<u>Type of case</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Pending</u> <u>Beginning of</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>New cases</u> <u>During Year</u>	<u>Cases Closed</u> <u>During Year</u>	<u>Pending</u> <u>End of Year</u>
Agriculture	14	3	2	15
Grazing	15	25	23	17
Material	4	7	4	7
Occupancy	25	39	25	39
Rights-of-way	14	17	20	11
Timber	0	1	1	0
Unlawful enclosure	0	3	2	1
Water	0	1	1	0
Other	8	2	6	4
Total	80	98	84	94

TRESPASS COLLECTIONS

Trespass collections are amounts charged trespassers for their unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources. The charges vary, based upon whether the trespass was intentionally or unwittingly committed.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Grazing	17	\$2,492.56
Occupancy	2	222.00
Other	13	\$2,003.00
Total	32	\$4,717.56

SURVEYED AND UNSURVEYED LANDS IN ARIZONA
1786 TO PRESENT

	<u>Surveyed</u>	<u>Unsurveyed</u>
1786-1975	61,566,671 acres	12,335,089 acres

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED

Cadastral surveys relate to land boundaries and subdivisions, and are made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the lands, and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Cadastral surveys in Arizona are executed each year based upon the needs of and at the request of various Federal agencies.

In the chart below, plat refers to a drawing which shows the boundaries, subdivisions, acreage, topography, improvements, and other features of an area included in a cadastral survey. A supplemental plat is one which shows new or corrected features for a portion of the area covered by a previous plat. A mineral survey is a survey of a mining claim, performed by private licensed surveyors.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Acres surveyed	--	48,883
Acres resurveyed	23,988	7,680
Corners remonumented (USFS)	100	--
Survey plats accepted	11	26
Supplemental plats accepted	9	11
Mineral surveys approved	18	9

BLM CONSTRUCTION IN ARIZONA

ROADS

<u>District</u>	<u>Miles constructed during FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>Total miles constructed through 6/30/74</u>
ARIZONA STRIP	--	--	12 miles
PHOENIX	--	--	35.5 miles
SAFFORD	12	9	36 miles
YUMA	--	8	11 miles

BUILDINGS (Offices, Warehouses, and Radio Shelter buildings)

<u>District</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>Total through 6/30/74</u>
ARIZONA STRIP	--	--	2 each
PHOENIX	--	--	3 each
SAFFORD	--	1	3 each
YUMA	--	--	1 each

RECREATION SITES

<u>District</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
ARIZONA STRIP	--	--
PHOENIX	1	--
SAFFORD	--	--
YUMA	1	1

MAINTENANCE

ROADS

<u>District</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
ARIZONA STRIP	446 miles
PHOENIX	78 miles
SAFFORD	289 miles
YUMA	42 miles



Advisory Boards

BLM'S ADVISORY BOARD SYSTEM

Although BLM advisory boards have a 40-year history stretching back to the Grazing District Boards which advised the BLM's predecessor agency, the Grazing Service, following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, current boards are most directly related to the 1972 Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-46.

Under the provisions of the Advisory Committee Act, the Executive Branch of Federal government was directed to make more effective use of its advisory boards than had been done in the past. Guidelines were established as to how boards were to be created, operated, and terminated.

Section 14 of the Advisory Committee Act had the most direct impact upon BLM. Under its provisions, existing Federal advisory groups were terminated as of January 5, 1975. This portion of the Act, in addition to provisions requiring balanced membership and tightened management, compelled BLM to determine how effectively it was using its advisors.

In late 1973, BLM began a systematic study of its advisory board system. The Bureau discovered that many of the problems which had aroused Congressional concern and prompted the investigations leading to the passage of the Advisory Committee Act were not present in the BLM's advisory board system. Thus, only moderate revamping of board composition and the establishment of definitive management guidelines were necessary.

As a result of the Advisory Committee Act, subsequent legislation, and the BLM's own studies, the then-existing tri-level (National, State, and District) advisory board system was continued, but with several significant changes:

State multiple-use boards, for example, are limited to 12 members, and State Directors are given the latitude to form boards on an individual basis to best reflect the land-use concerns of their particular state. For instance, a state with extensive timber reserves might require a forestry representative, while another state with little or no forests but extensive desert terrain might be better served by a desert-recreation representative.

District grazing boards were replaced by multiple-use boards of up to 10 members each, to reflect the Bureau's policy of multiple-use management of the land and its resources for the maximum benefit of man and his environment. As with State boards, composition is on an individual basis, based upon the District Manager's recommendations.

By 1975, BLM was utilizing 805 citizen advisors in a system of 70 District, State, and National Advisory Boards. Under the tri-level structure, District Advisory Board members make their recommendations on issues to the District Manager; State Advisory Board members advise the State Director; and National Advisory Board members make their recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. BLM also provides administrative support for the nine-member National Advisory Council for Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros.

As the Bureau's responsibilities and priorities change in response to the nation's needs, the role and composition of its advisory boards will also change to reflect the Bureau's immediate concerns. The Advisory Committee Act requires biennial rechartering of the boards as a means for such periodic restructuring of board composition. Advisory board members receive one-year appointments, and may not serve longer than ten years. Board members receive travel and per diem expenses only.

The chart on the next page lists the current members of the Arizona State Multiple-Use Advisory Board, along with their hometowns, occupations, and the disciplines they represent.

The Arizona Strip District Multiple-Use Advisory Board is composed of ten members representing land-use planning, wildlife, minerals, environmental protection, public utilities, livestock (2), county government, recreation, and forestry.

The Phoenix District Multiple-Use Advisory Board is composed of ten members representing energy and utilities, livestock (2), land-use planning, local government, wild horse and burro management, wildlife and wildlife habitat management, outdoor recreation (2), and mining and minerals management.

The Safford District Multiple-Use Advisory Board is composed of ten members representing environmental protection, land-use planning, livestock, minerals, public information, public utilities, outdoor recreation, recreational vehicles, watershed, and wildlife.

The Yuma District Multiple-Use Advisory Board is composed of nine members representing environmental protection, aquatic wildlife, terrestrial wildlife, river recreation, desert recreation, local government, land-use planning, public safety, and minerals.

ARIZONA STATE MULTIPLE-USE ADVISORY BOARD

Members, 1975-1976

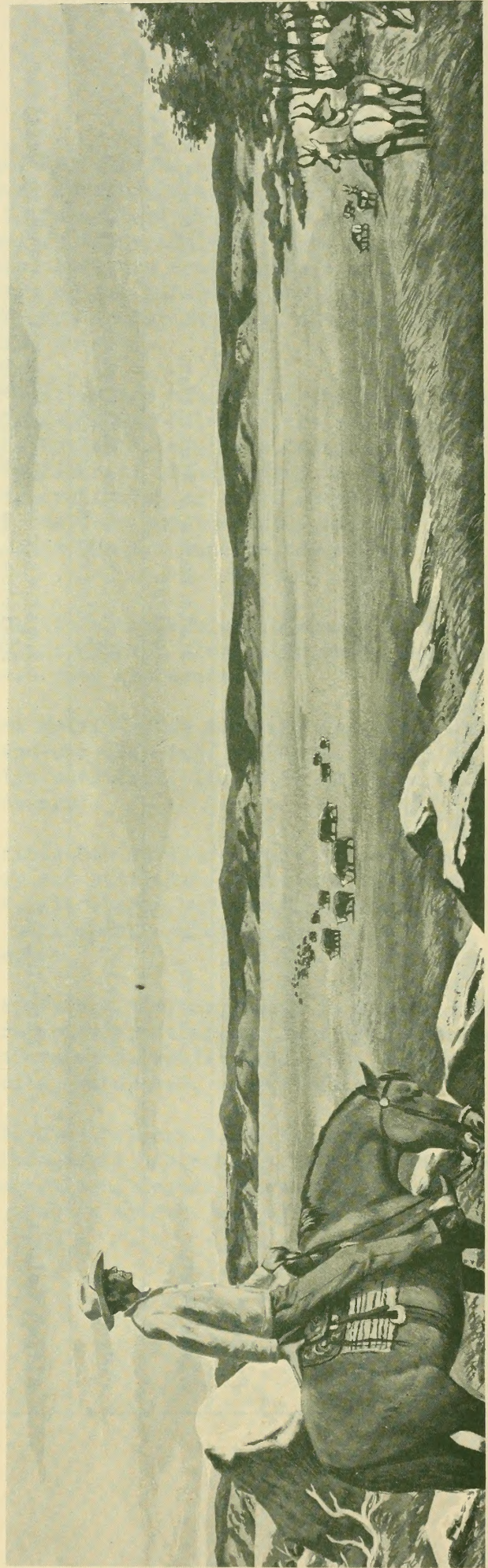
<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Representation</u>
Ted Lee *	Thatcher, AZ	Rancher	Livestock Grazing
Frances Werner *	Tucson, AZ	Homemaker	Wildlife
Clyde Doran	Tucson, AZ	State Parks & Recreation analyst	Outdoor Recreation - Open Space
John Jett	Phoenix, AZ	Director, State Department of Mineral Resources	Minerals
Alfred Colton	Phoenix, AZ	Supervisor of Environmental Division, Salt River Project	Public Utilities
Dick Houser	Phoenix, AZ	Businessman President, National 4-Wheel Drive Association	Outdoor Recreation - Off-Road Vehicles
Dr. Gordon Johnson	Tucson, AZ	Associate Professor, Department of Soils, Water & Engineering, University of Arizona	Soil and Water Conservation
Brent Brown	Phoenix, AZ	Executive Director, Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development	Land-Use Planning
Andrew Bettwy	Phoenix, AZ	Commissioner, Arizona State Land Department	State Government
Dr. Phil Ogden	Tucson, AZ	Professor of Range Management University of Arizona	Natural Resource Education

(cont.)

ARIZONA STATE MULTIPLE-USE ADVISORY BOARD

Members, 1975-1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Representation</u>
Norman Matthews	Prescott, AZ	Retired	Environmental Protection
Jones Osborn	Yuma, AZ	Publisher, Yuma Daily Sun State Senator	Public Information



*National Advisory Board members

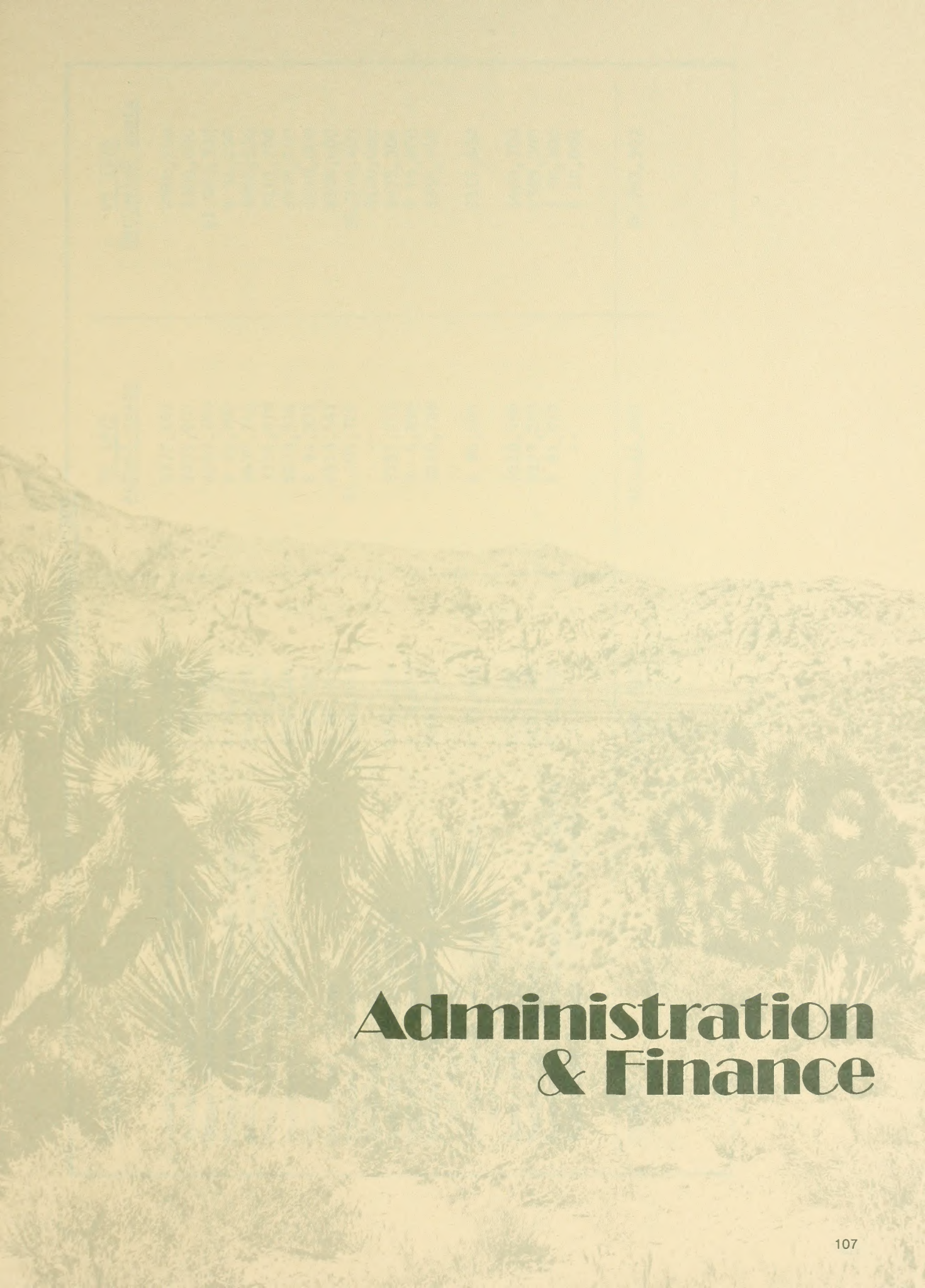


THE MEMBERS OF THE BLM ARIZONA STATE MULTIPLE-USE ADVISORY BOARD:

(Front row, l - r) Robert Buffington, BLM Arizona Director (Board Co-Chairman); Clyde Doran, Outdoor Recreation - Open Space; Alfred Colton, Public Utilities; Richard Houser, Outdoor Recreation - Off-Road Vehicles (Vice-Chairman); Frances Werner, Wildlife; Edward Spang, BLM Arizona Associate Director (not a Board member).. (Back row, l - r) Ted Lee, Livestock Grazing (Chairman); Andrew Bettwy, State Government; Jones Osborn, Public Information; John Jett, Minerals; Gordon Johnson, Soil and Water Conservation; Norman Mathews, Environmental Protection. Brent Brown, Land-Use Planning, and Phil Ogden, Natural Resource Education, are not present in photo.



BLM Arizona Director Robert Buffington (r) congratulates newly-elected Advisory Board Chairman Ted Lee while Vice-Chairman Richard Houser looks on.

The background of the page is a faded, sepia-toned photograph of a desert landscape. In the foreground, several Joshua trees with their characteristic spiky leaves and branching forms are visible. The middle ground shows a vast, flat desert floor with sparse vegetation. In the background, there are low, rolling hills or mountains. A faint, light-colored grid is superimposed over the entire image, consisting of several horizontal and vertical lines that create a series of rectangular frames.

Administration & Finance

USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>		<u>FY 1975</u>		<u>FY 1976</u>	
	<u>Actual costs</u>		<u>Actual costs</u>		<u>Estimated costs</u>	
Lands and Records Management	\$697,991		\$777,197		\$980,200	
Upland Minerals Management	\$336,309		\$459,907		\$384,000	
Range Management	\$304,154		\$503,760		\$1,013,300	
Forest Management-Public Domain	\$11,676		\$22,707		\$31,200	
Soil and Watershed Conservation	\$444,231		\$677,344		\$396,500	
Protection-Public Domain	\$65,856		\$126,879		\$111,800	
Recreation Management	\$206,447		\$273,514		\$253,800	
Wildlife	\$81,700		\$94,271		\$240,000	
Cadastral Survey	\$88,161		\$113,147		\$106,600	
Program Services	\$1,148,845		\$1,405,728		\$1,274,400	
Building Construction	--		--		\$100,000	
Recreation Construction	\$266,429		\$157,591		\$475,300	
Building Maintenance	\$3,693		\$6,296		\$13,200	
Recreational Facility Operation and Maintenance	\$206,175		\$250,734		\$356,900	
Public Lands Development - Roads and Trails Maintenance	\$79,493		\$96,629		\$117,800	
Roads and Trails	\$757,492		\$210,498		\$466,700	
Range Improvements	\$173,278		\$177,273		\$363,300	
Recreation Development and Operation	\$24,892		\$61,212		\$58,300	
Cadastral Survey - Forest Service	--		--		\$20,000	
TOTALS	\$4,896,822		\$5,414,687		\$6,763,300	

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Year	Mineral leases and permits	Sales of timber	Sales of land	Grazing leases, licenses, and permits			All other receipts				Total
				Sec. 3	Sec. 15	Other	Fees and commis- sions	Rights- of-way	Rent of land	Other sources	
1965	\$428,378	\$19,302	\$131,229	\$211,624	\$66,488	\$10,157	\$8,782	\$47,304	\$26,880	\$7,361	\$862,897
1966	\$231,512	\$ 193	\$ 54,639	\$273,881	\$68,780	\$ 9,024	\$5,492	\$34,161	\$18,467	\$13,782	\$709,931
1967	\$213,664	\$ 45	\$ 25,632	\$225,823	\$70,709	\$11,211	\$6,011	\$31,004	\$19,976	\$10,725	\$614,800
1968	\$283,747	\$ 107	\$ 37,572	\$251,581	\$62,429	\$ 5,565	\$7,859	\$23,167	\$19,486	\$14,796	\$706,309
1969	\$301,812	\$ 263	\$ 46,596	\$283,223	\$65,006	\$58,374	\$12,110	\$14,638	\$22,407	\$ 6,810	\$811,239
1970	\$390,886	\$ 135	\$ 96,281	\$264,802	\$71,862	\$ 7,239	\$ 7,105	\$19,640	\$22,859	\$39,722	\$920,531
1971	\$367,377	\$ 143	\$175,392	\$261,751	\$80,840	\$ 4,903	\$ 5,855	\$23,761	\$23,090	\$42,044	\$985,156
1972	\$525,099	\$ 100	\$167,053	\$405,863	\$94,435	\$ 4,611	\$ 8,613	\$48,071	\$ 2,225	\$22,632	\$1,278,702
1973	\$422,665	\$ 1,379	\$232,896	\$459,897	\$108,173	\$ 5,730	\$ 6,040	\$47,675	\$ 3,035	\$38,992	\$1,326,473
1974	\$299,039	\$ 705	\$ 77,560	\$488,394	\$126,560	\$ 3,316	\$ 9,625	\$85,760	\$ 5,654	\$100,176	\$1,196,699

PUBLIC LAND RECEIPTS

The following regulations illustrate the methods by which a portion of the Federal receipts from National Resource Lands and Federally-owned resources, under the jurisdiction of Arizona BLM, are returned to the State and its counties.

(1) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937

Returns to the counties from which the receipts were earned 25% of the net revenues for the calendar year from reacquired (LU) lands. The Act requires that the payments to the counties are to be used for school or road purposes.

(2) Public Law 136 of August 31, 1951

Payment to the State as the State's 5% share of net proceeds from the sale of National Resource Lands and materials within the State for the fiscal year.

(3) Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 - Section 35

Returns to the State as the State's 37.5% share of bonuses, royalties, and rentals received during the fiscal year from minerals (including oil and gas) leasing revenues. The Act requires that the payments to the State are to be used for school or road purposes.

(4) Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934

a. Payments under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 12.5% share of funds collected as grazing fees under Section 3 of the Act during the fiscal year.

b. Payments under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 50% share of funds collected as grazing fees under Section 15 of the Act during the fiscal year.

Note: The Taylor Grazing Act states that the funds are to be expended for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such funds are located.

ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS TO THE STATE

Receipts includes all money received by BLM and credited to the proper account as required by law -- such as grazing fees, mineral-lease fees, etc. It does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by BLM. Allocation of receipts refers to the determination of moneys paid or to be paid to the State out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as specified by law.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales of public lands and timber</u>	<u>Mineral leases and permits</u>	<u>Taylor grazing leases</u>	<u>Taylor grazing districts</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	\$6,021	\$160,639	\$33,244	\$18,251	--	\$218,155
1966	\$2,193	\$ 86,859	\$34,390	\$23,421	--	\$146,863
1967	\$1,027	\$ 80,281	\$35,354	\$19,434	--	\$136,096
1968	\$1,507	\$107,650	\$31,215	\$21,184	--	\$161,556
1969	\$1,874	\$114,095	\$32,503	\$24,507	--	\$172,079
1970	\$3,857	\$130,859	\$35,931	\$22,704	--	\$193,351
1971	\$7,021	\$126,290	\$40,420	\$21,733	--	\$195,464
1972	\$6,686	\$186,866	\$47,218	\$32,927	--	\$273,697
1973	\$9,371	\$145,639	\$54,087	\$36,830	--	\$245,927
1974	\$3,131	\$ 95,387	\$63,280	\$37,412	--	\$199,210

MANPOWER

Arizona BLM Positions as of February, 1976

<u>Office</u>	<u>Permanent Employees</u>
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE	70
ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT	22
PHOENIX DISTRICT	51
SAFFORD DISTRICT	24
YUMA DISTRICT	31
	—
Total permanent employees =	198

BLM also employs a varying number of employees on a less than full-time basis. They are classified as "part-time," "temporary," or "WAE" (which means "When Actually Employed").

Card

nal resource lands

	Division	Date Ret'd
don	SE314	1/19/89

DSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)

